ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,831—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leich	4th April.
* PENINSULAR	294	A. G. Cubitt	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Steamboy, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,191	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Resevich	4,409	18th April 1903
b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5,043	17th May 1903
b SILESIA		5,159	18th June 1903

b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDOBONA	P. Cobol	4,351	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st April, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,955	G. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,950	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 650. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Musio	17th April 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belotto	17th May 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	15th April 1903.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent.
28, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th March 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th April at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

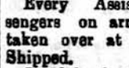
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 3rd April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,233	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guigues, to sail on or about the 29th April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,
P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p
A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4; in 2 dram phials,	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe..	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0

THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.

Boxes with book and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

	Rs.	a.	p.
4 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at	8	0	0
in ½ oz. phials at	14	0	0
in ¼ oz. phials at	30	0	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0
Biochemistry by J. B. Chapman, M. D.,	4	0	0

THE SCLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS,
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 73 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 10 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N. B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum the Hospital, and the Poor House.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

EASTER 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FROM
ITALY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST CHOCOLATE.

EASTER EGGS.

THE SAME CAN NOW BE HAD
IN
FANCY BASKETS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS.

SPECIALITIES.
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

ALL WITH LEVER ESCAPEMENT AND ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL, WINDING ONCE A WEEK.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 95 to Rs. 140.

REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 275.

QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 190 to Rs. 350.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER.
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM.
In various sizes, from Rs. 180 to Rs. 390.

MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
AND
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS,
Superior to any Imported in India.
FOR SALE, Ready Delivery—
ONE ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR,
To Accommodate 4 Persons.
APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY. PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST TWO NIGHTS!!

LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW!!

TO-NIGHT

AT 9-30 P.M.

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN

BIOGRAPH

With the whole of the

DELHI DURBAR

CEREMONIES.

Pronounced by Press and Public to be

THE FINEST SERIES OF PICTURES YET EXHIBITED.

Prices of admission: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE MATINEE.
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

LAST TWO NIGHTS!!

1ST BATT. B. B. & C. I. R. VOLUNTEERS.

A BALL

Will be given by the SERGEANTS of the 1st Battalion, B, B. and C. I. R. Vols., in the

TOWN HALL,

On FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1903.

Tickets, (which include all refreshments) to admit
One GENT and 2 LADIES .....Rs. 10
EXTRA LADY ..... „ 5

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

Mr. J. CONNOR, B. B. & C. I. R. (Dadur.
„ R. F. MAYES, „ „ Parel.
„ B. R. MORRIS, „ „ Parel.
„ E. W. STANLEY, „ „ Colaba Station.
and Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE, & Co., Fort.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the HALL of the FRAMJI CAWASJI INSTITUTE, on FRIDAY, the 3rd April next, at 5-30 P.M.

(1). To give a PUBLIC WELCOME to Mr. ROMESH CHANDRA DUTT, C.I.E.

(2). To give expression to the Public Sense of heavy loss suffered by the death of Mr. W. S. CAINE.

D. E. WACHA,
AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
C. H. SETALVAD,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Association.

Bombay, 1st April, 1903.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 6th instant, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th idem, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1903, at 4-30 P. M.

To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors and Auditors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th March to 14th April, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th March, 1903.

RE MOHAMED HAJI HABIB & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against or being indebted to the above Firm are required to send in their claims or to pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Mr. CASSUM HABIB, at Cutlery Bazaar, one of the Trustees who are appointed under a Deed of Composition, dated 28th July, 1902, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the assets of the said Firm will be dealt with by the said Trustees having regard only to claims of which notice has been received, and proceedings will be taken for recovery of amounts due to the said firm.—Dated this fifth day of March, 1903.

SULEMAN SOMJI,
કાશમ હબીબ, દા૦ પોતે,
i.e., CASSUM HABIB,
અબુ શાલેહ મામદ,
i.e., ABOO SALEH MAHOMED,
હાશમ મામદ,
i.e., HASAM MAHOMED,
ગુલામ હુશેન ઇશમાએલ,
i.e., GOOLAM HOOSEIN ISMAIL.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 9,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerk, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FISH EATERS.—FISH KNIVES and FORKS, Electroplated Nickel Silver Blades and Forks with Xylonite Handles. Six pairs in case Rs. 25. Twelve pairs in case Rs. 50.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 1345, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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„ 12 Months.....	5 „
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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

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389 black morocco skins.

AT 2. M.

Several gent's-bicycles, by different makers.
1 light strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT ARTHUR ROAD AND GILDER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the undermentioned properties by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Kanjee Jeevraj, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdulla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May, 1902.

On TUESDAY, the 14th day of April 1903, at 4 P. M. Lot No 1.

All that piece of leasehold ground formerly belonging to Haroon Mahomed and now belonging to Hajee Suleman Abdul Vahid together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Arthur Road in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 748 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 7306 and 7306 and street No. 163 and 165 and bounded on the East West and South by Fazandari vacant land and on the North by the Arthur Road.

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of April 1903, at 4 P. M, Lot No. 2.

All that piece of land admeasuring 2878 square feet and one half of a square foot or there abouts situate at Gilder Street near Grant Road in the City and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay together with the messuage, dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. New No. old survey No. and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E ward No. 2709 (1) Street No. 7 and bounded on the North by the vacant land of the Lessor Dinbai, widow of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on the South by the property leased to another tenant of the said Lessor Dinbai, on the East by another property belonging to the Lessor and on the west by a Private Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee at their office on the Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY for Libraries, Reading Rooms and Clubs, and for Officers for Civil and Military Examinations, Students of Universities, Engineers, Lawyers, men of Science and Literature and booksellers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Action at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 16th FRIDAY the 17th Inst., at 2 p. m., each day, a large collection of rare and valuable books on antiquity, history, biography, engineering, law, natural science, philosophy, religion, fiction, arts English literature, and dictionaries, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Zend and Pehlvi books, &c. Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

High Court,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 253 of 1899.

Dhunsvahoo, widow of Damoder Cullianjee.....Plaintiff
vs.
Lukhmidas Damoder and others.....Defendants.

By order of Mr. Chutturbhuj Hemraj, Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit under the decree in terms of two awards herein dated the 29th August, 1902, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of April, 1903, at 4 p.m., on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, of which Shapurjee Jeewajee Botliwalla is the fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, stables and outhouses standing thereon, situate and being on the west side of Sleater Road, near Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasur

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LAWYERS, BOOKSELLERS AND LIBRARIES.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, the very valuable library including Law Reports, legal text-books and works of general literature belonging to Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Vicajee, barrister-at-law, an insolvent.

Catalogues are published, and may be had on application to the Undersigned.

Books on view.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the junction of De Lisle Road and Curry Road, near B. B. & C. I. Ry. Parel Station and G. I. P. Railway Curry Road Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design made to order by Robert, Wimbridge and Benjamin and others, rich glassware and porcelainware, best platedware, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, elegantly made Cabinets, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, one nearly new Milner's fireproof safe on stand, single and double bevelled glass door almirahs, Singapore chairs, gas lamps, Zanzibar parrot, books, large cooking stove, one handsome strong English-built park phaeton, one vis-a-vis in very good order, one waler pony, aged, 12/3, one C.-B. mare, aged, very fast, one baba pony, sets of harness, &c., the property of N. M. MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.
1 powerful brown Arab, 14-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 15 hands, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness, very quiet.
1 Parisian park phaeton with rubber-tyred wheels,
1 handsome strong-built dog-cart with a chestnut Arab horse and a set of harness.
1 handsome strong-built brougham, built by Fort Coach Factory, in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Ditmar's lamps, &c., &c., the property of W. M. WILLIS-WILSON, Esq., Superintending Engineer.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Curzon House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, plateware, Elkington and Ditmar's table and windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, first-rate pictures, China and Japanese flower vases, handsome table ornaments, ice-box, matting, &c., the property of R. D. HUGHES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Navsari Building, Hornby Row, by order of the concerned an invoice of American furniture consisting of tabourettes, reed rockers, book-cases, chiffoniers, settees, stands, card tables, dresser cases, clocks, dressing table, sideboards, sliding dining table, hat rest, with bevelled edged mirror back, folding chairs, side tables, rotary chairs, desk, arm-chairs, wash stands, cabinets, &c., &c.

The above is sold to introduce in the market and is well worth a visit.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, next to the Gymkhana the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design made by Wimbridge, Roberts and Breslauer, rich glass and porcelainware, drawing room suites, elegantly made Cabinets, mirror door almyras, brass and iron wire spring bedsteads, rich Persian, Cawnpore, and Bijapore carpets and rugs, tapestry wall purdas, one ebonized cottage piano in very good order by Scandy and Co., large and small size took cases, marble clock by Lund and Buckley, regulator clocks, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, one hand sewing machine, table hanging and standard hall lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, valuable books, two large size iron cooking stoves, black buck and stag heads, one handsome strong Cooking bandan in very good order, a pair of handsome fast trotting bay arab horses, one powerful bay arab horse, sets of brass mounted double harness, poultry, pigeons, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS &c. at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, on Friday the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Grand square piano (nearly new), first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, horses and carriages, &c, &c. the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1903.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 14,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal town throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interests allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon applicaiton.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

ElphinstoneCircle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 500 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATE-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 1.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	90 11/16	= + 1/8
3 per cent. Reules	93 3/4	= — 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 13/16	= 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 13/16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	22 5/8	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	49 3/8	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·17	= unchanged
Berlin	20·20 1/2	= do
New York Demand	4·87	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	pr ct = do
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/2	pr ct = — 1/8
6 " "	2 3/8	pr ct = — 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	pr ct = — 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	pr ct = — 1/8
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 5/8	pr ct = — 1/4
7 day market loans	3 1/2	pr ct = — 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 19'90 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 24'80 do. Bombay.
" 5'30 do. Madras.

Rs. 50'00 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Minimum rate received 1 per cent. Average rate 15'97.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 70,00,000.

Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

Extra allotments Transfer on Bombay Rs. 1,10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 2-16 April-May. Tone quiet.

Metals:—Copper Braziers £75.
Yellow metal 6 5-8d.
Tin Plates 12s
Ba-iron Belgian £5-2-3s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-10s.
Basic Steel Bars £5-5s.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 9 1-2d.
Wheat—Club No. 1, 30 1-4. April-May, Sellers,
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 5-8 Apl.-May Sellers. Tone firm
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 5-8 Apl.-May Business done. Tone firm.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32 March-Apl. Business done Tone firm.
Coffee in New York 5 1-4.
Arrivals.—Steamer Ockenfils.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef..... 35
Finest " Mutton..... 33-6
General Tone of Auction Irregular.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·34 — 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·11	5·16	5·16	5·16
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·03	4·74	4·55	4·49
	+1	+1	+1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	9,000	bales.
Do. last year	13,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	8,000	"
Continent	22,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9·90 — 5	
Futures, month of July	9·47 — 15	
Do. do. December	8·26	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-4
Futures month of July	9·56
Do. October	8·25
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 1st April, 1903:—

Cotton	8,077 bales.
Wheat	1,957 cwts.
Linseed	21,242 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	7,433 "
Gingelly seed	7,080 "
Poppyseed	113 "
Groundnuts	1,123 "
Castorseed	6,663 "
Rice	850 "
Myrabollams	2,269 "
Cottonseed	6,355 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.				1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6 do	do		1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3 do	do		170
Marks	3 do	do		138 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight			119
Shanghai	30 do	do		161
Japan	30 do	do		150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	98 14
1st Settlement	Rs.	98 14

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 12th March	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd April	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th Feb.	8	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	7	6
Forward April-May	7	8	
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	10	
Do Forward			
April-May	5	10	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	15	
Do Forward			
April-May	5	15	
Yellow Gujerat Ready	6	0	
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6	3	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	8	
Forward April-May	7	5	
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	22	0	
Forward April-May.	22	8	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	.....

Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5·11	5·15	5·13
—3	—3	—3

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·13	5·06	4·72	4·54	4·47
—3	—3	—2	—1	—2

COTTON.—The market is quiet, but steady with but little business passing at; Colaba quotations are all unchanged from yesterday.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (By. terms)	... 173	154	157	25	April
Bengals M. G. (By. terms)	166	177	...		do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	... 154	176	...		do.
Belati M. G	... 159	181	...		do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169		do.
Damaegaum Poolgaum M. G.	195	187	...		do.
Nagpur Kamptee M. G.	... 196	188	...		do.
Akola M. G.	... 193	184	...		do.
Khamgaum do					
Karanja do					
Broach do	... 220	224	..		do.
Bhownugger do	... 205	195	...	25	May.
Do H. C.	... 201	191	178		do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	218		do.
Westerns	...	...	204		do.

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 1st April:—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 25th March		35,41,000
Do. Government Silver on do	do.	28,29,000
	Total	64,70,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage		18,95,100
Do. do. Government		3,31,900
		22,27,000
		86,97,000
Deduct—Dollars presented to Customs House for verification of the value of		9,08,000
Silver Bullion issued for miscellaneous purposes		.....
Sum paid to the Reserve Treasury		6,00,000
		15,08,000
Balance on evening of the 1st April		71,89,000

	Rs.
The Balance comprises:—	
Silver held on account of the tenderers	46,28,000
Silver held on account of the Government	25,61,000
	71,89,000
There is in addition silver being assay'd	
Dollars received from tenderers for coinage	12,55,000
Bullion belonging to Government	18,48,000
	31,03,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MORLEY—March 22, at Warwick, the wife of E H Morley, Manager, Attabarrie Tea Estate, Sibsagar, Assam, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BOURKE—March 19, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain E A Bourke, R A M C, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EDGE—MASTERS—March 28, at St Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by Rev Fr Van de Mergel, S J, Raymond Clive Edge, Under Secy to Govt of Bengal, P W D, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Masters, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

JONES—DEVON—March 25, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev H J Spence Gray, Benjamin Francis, son of the late Thomas Jones, Esq, of Cheadle, Cheshire, to Mabel, youngest daughter of the late Arthur Travers Devon, Esq, C E, East Indian Railway.

DEATH.

MUKERJI—March 25, at Ludhiana, of enteric fever, A K Mukerji, P W D, Punjab, second son of the late Nilmony Mukerji, aged 31 years and 7 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 2-33m., 3-28s. Low water, 8-27m., 7-34s.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, the American Biograph, 9-30 p.m.

Public meeting to welcome Mr. R. C. Dutt and to express regret for the death of Mr. W. S. Caine, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p. m.

MUSIC—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Upada, Captain W. Faussett, which arrived in Bombay yesterday from Brisbane brought 299 horses.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March was 683, of which there were 43 males, 198 females, and 442 children.

THE VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION—During the month of March the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,387; among them the number of new admissions was 613, being classified as stated below Hindoos 231, Mussulmans 109, Parsees 31, Christians 103, and other class 40, The average daily attendance was 77.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daresalam, and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Nerbudda, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per s. s. Bougilla, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 and 7 p. m., on the 5th and 6th instant, respectively.

VAGRANT SENT TO WORKHOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged John Curry, a European, with wandering without employment. The accused admitted that he had neither any means of subsistence nor a fixed place of residence. He had been in the Workhouse before. He was declared a vagrant and sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT BY A HAMAL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bhagujee Bapujee, a hamal in the employ of Messrs Whitaway, Laidlaw and Company, was charged with the theft of a watch and buttons valued at about Rs. 8, belonging to his master. It appeared from the evidence that the accused had given the property to one Bapu Luxman to sell it. While Bapu was trying to dispose of the property at Colaba on Wednesday he was arrested on suspicion. He made a statement to the police upon which the accused was arrested and other stolen articles were recovered on searching his house. The Magistrate sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain E. S. Moffat of the s. s. Jersey Moor, charged David Thomas, Edward Locksley, and Joseph Dixon, firemen on the same ship, with being absent without leave on Wednesday. Captain Moffat said the first accused had constantly been away from duty and had been extremely disobedient. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay the expenses of the substitutes. The second and the third accused were sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment each, to forfeit two days' wages, and to pay the expenses of the substitutes. All the three accused were also ordered to pay the prosecution charges in equal shares.

A FRIENDLY ACT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shah Bakshkan Allaurkhan, a Mahomedan, was charged with cheating one Radhabai, a Hindu woman, in respect of a gold ornament and cash of the collective value of Rs. 21. The evidence showed that the accused was acquainted with the woman. About a week ago he went to her and pledged with her a neck ornament representing that it was made of gold and obtained from her in return Rs. 15 in cash and a gold earring. As the man did not turn up for some days, the woman became suspicious, and had the ornament tested. It was found to be made of brass gilded with gold. The matter was reported to the Police, who arrested the accused. The accused denied having pledged the ornament. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40 with the alternative of one months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine Rs. 21 were ordered to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

FATAL EFFECTS OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Ballum Mulloo, a Hindu labourer, aged about fifty years. The evidence showed that the deceased was a hard drinker. On Monday evening he came home the worse for liquor, abused his brother, and went away. About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning Ballum was found by the Police, staggering near the post-offices at Middle Colaba. He was conveyed in a recla by the Police to the Esplanade Police Court chowkey and kept there for the night. He died suddenly in the chowkey at 7 o'clock in the morning. His body was then removed to the Morgue, where Dr Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, held a "post mortem" examination. Dr. Powell in his evidence said he found the man was suffering from the disease of the liver and kidneys. Such a disease was common in habitual hard drinkers. The immediate cause of death, in the opinion of the witness, was the effusion of fluid in the substance of the lungs. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

REFERRED TO A CIVIL COURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Divanchand Hariram and Mathurasdas Hariram, brokers, were charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of two pearls weighing 24 and 10 chaws each, and collectively valued at Rs. 10,224, belonging to Kesrimal Balchand, a pearl merchant, carrying on business in the Marwari Bazar. Mr. Jeejeebhoy, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs Mitabhai, Jamerstram, and Madon, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Wadiker, pleader, appeared for the first, and Mr. Pestonjee Kooverjee Motiwala, pleader, for the second accused. Evidence showed that on the 25th February last the complainant gave the two pearls to the accused "janged." When demands were made for the return of the pearls they put off the complainant from time to time and neither returned the pearls nor paid their price which was Rs. 310 per "chav." On the 8th March when the accused were much pressed for the return of the pearls or the payment of their price they said they had lost them. The defence was that the pearls had been entrusted to the first accused who had lost them. However, the complainant was offered a reasonable price, but as his demand was exorbitant they were unable to meet it. The complainant thereupon filed the suit against them. The Magistrate said that he did not consider it advisable that the inquiry should be allowed to prolong any more. The prosecution was an ill-advised one and more fit for a civil tribunal than for a criminal court. The pearls were entrusted to the first accused and not to the second. As regarded the first accused the complainant was referred to a civil court while the second accused was discharged.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

In supporting the proposition, Sir Bhalchundra said Dr. Blaney was one of the greatest citizens of Bombay, and though death must be a great relief to him, the city for a long time to come would mourn his loss. It was no exaggeration when he stated that Dr. Blaney had been instrumental in the building up of this great city, which he served with great energy and devotion in his younger days, and subsequently when he joined the Bench of Justices and then the Corporation, he served those bodies ever since the year 1856 down to 1895 with a singleness of purpose and industry and devotion all his own. He had not the slightest hesitation to say that his career in the Corporation and on the boards of the Town Council and the Standing Committee, was in every way successful. He gave his services at the Town Council, without receiving the fees as laid down in the Act, and if there was one thing more than another to which he directed his attention it was the sanitation of the town. Many of the old members of the Corporation must remember the time when Dr. Blaney fought his battles in connection with the drainage of the city and afterwards in connection with the plague, and it was he (Dr. Blaney) who in conjunction with Dr. Viegas was one of those who found out that the city had been stricken with the plague. His contributions to local newspapers were generally of a high order, and charitable as he ever was he rose even above many of their prominent citizens. Though he died a poor man he was an honourable man, because he gave away whatever he had in charity for the relief of the distressed and the poor. Though Dr. Blaney was dead and gone, his name would for all time to come be associated with this great city, which he had served so honourably and so long.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, in seconding the proposition, said the services rendered by Dr. Blaney were of a high order and resulted in great good to the city. The devotion, enthusiasm, and the disinterestedness with which he served the city should provide them with an object lesson. The late lamented gentleman always placed his civic duties above his private interests. He never allowed his professional practice to intervene between his civic duties and himself. The statue which was raised during his life time—and which was indeed an unique honour done to him—would for ever stand opposite the Corporation buildings testifying to the citizens and those who passed through the city of the great work done and the sterling worth possessed by the man who had passed away from them.

Dr. N. N. Katrak endorsed every word that fell from the previous speakers and referred to Dr. Blaney's large-hearted sympathies and his magnanimity and liberal mindedness to all with whom he came in contact. He taught the natives of India the sense of their responsibility to their own countrymen, and afforded a splendid example of good citizenship. He was the architect of his own fame, and though he had passed away from them, he had left them an example which might with advantage be followed.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtala said the one thing that struck him the most in Dr. Blaney's public career was his whole hearted interest and devotion to the city which he served for over a quarter of a century. His criticisms were of a constructive character, and were always directed to the best interests of the city.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said Dr. Blaney was one of the civic fathers, who had a great share in the building up of the municipal administration of the city. He felt that in death of Dr. Blaney a link had snapped,—a link which bound old Bombay with new Bombay. He belonged to the older generations which has passed away. He acted in unison with a large number of European members, members of the mercantile community and those belonging to the different professions who were strong in their strength, and who were so many pillars of the city, and who acted as the leaven which leavened the whole body of the Corporation. He was Catholic in his charities, and his sympathies any more than that he was a genuine and a pucca Christian in its highest sense, which meant charity peace, and good will towards all men. He did not think Dr. Blaney would be surprised in these distinctive qualities by any one for a long time to come in the city.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried in silence.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday, the 16th instant.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office No. 8 Forbes Street Fort, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses presiding. The following is the directors' report:—

The directors have the pleasure of laying before you the audited balance-sheet and the abstract of profit and loss Account made up to 31st December 1902. The operations of the mill show a profit of Rs. 1,37,289-0-7, to which with Rs. 9,032-2-2 brought over from last year's account makes Rs. 1,46,321-2-9 to the credit of profit and loss account. This result is satisfactory and your Directors anticipate your approval of the mill's operations during the year. Your directors recommend that the foregoing sum of Rs 1,46,321-2-9 be appropriated as follows:—To be paid to the shareholders by way of a dividend of Rs 35 per share on 2,000 shares free of income tax Rs. 70,000; to be written off for depreciation of buildings Rs 10,000; to be written off for depreciation of Machinery Rs. 30,000; to be written off for depreciation of burniture Rs. 4,000; to be written off for depreciation of tools Rs. 1,000; to be carried to insurance fund account Rs. 2,000; to be carried to; outstanding debt guarantee fund account Rs. 10,000; to be carried to reserve fund account Rs 15,000; total Rs. 1,42,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,321-2-9 to be carried over to next year's account. The directors thinking it advisable to open a "Reserve Fund" account have set aside a sum of Rs. 15,000 out of the profit, to be carried to the credit of that account. During the year under report your directors have extended the "Weaving shed" and have ordered out 52 new looms, at the aggregate cost of about Rs. 22,000. The company's property, consisting of building, machinery and stock of raw and manufactured goods is insured against fire for Rs. 15,75,000 The retiring members of the board by rotation are, Messrs. S. E. Shellim and H. Solomon. They are, however, eligible for re-election. The meeting will have to elect two auditors for the year ending 31st December 1903 and to fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr. D. Tapidas, the directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1902 were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 35 per share on 2,000 shares free of income tax was declared Messrs S. E. Shellim and H. Solomon were re-elected directors and Messrs Jumnadas Purmanundas and F. A. C. Furdunji were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. Thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A MOTOR SERVICE TO MUSSOORIE.

Travellers from the plains who are now making their way to the cool heights of Mussoorie will be agreeably surprised to find waiting for them at the Dehra Railway Station a new form of conveyance—the irrepressible motor-car. The Motor Transport Supply Company of Calcutta have placed these conveniences at the service of the public. They run a service of "express" motor-cars in connection with all trains. The cars cary four passengers and are capable of travelling at over thirty miles an hour. They are very comfortably got up and all vibrating and jolting are done away with by the use of pneumatic tyres. Intending travellers will do well to write in advance and engage their seats or they may experience delay and inconvenience when arriving in the heat and dust of the next few months. If proper arangements are made beforehand there is absolutely nothing to prevent the healthy traveller from arriving at the Charleville Hotel within three hours from the time of arrival at Dehra Station. A "reserve" express car carrying four passengers costs six rupees; two rupees per passenger in the ordinary car. There is a larger pattern car capable of carrying eight passengers for which twelve rupees are charged or two rupees a seat. This is a convenient and cheap arrangement for travellers who can make up parties of the above number. For drives about the station the charge is five rupees an hour. The Company also run cars as far as the Ambari Tea Estate on the road to Chakrata, a distance of twenty-eight miles. This service is not yet in complete working order; but in a short time there is no doubt that the Company will be able to serve the public thoroughly in this direction also. The serious drawback in this line is the present condition of the road between Dehra and its junction with the first class military road from Saharanpore to Chakrata: many of the Bridges are at present only "Irish" and the metaling is very defective. The Western Dun is thickly covered with tea-plantations, the high road to Nahan passes through it and the traffic to Chakrata follows the roads mentioned above There are possibilities, therefore, in this direction which the Company will not be slow to seize, There is a profitable future before it here.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Privilege leave on full pay for one month from the 8th June is granted to the Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., has been appointed as Additional Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, for the purpose of the trial of Kumar Ranjitsingji of Sanjeli.

Mr. J. T. Mungovan, Third Grade Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Poona to Sholapur, and placed under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., acts as Talukdari Settlement Officer during the absence on leave of Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Larkhana, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date he avails himself of it, in combination with special leave for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. J. L. Lushington, Superintendent of Land, Records and Agriculture, Southern Division, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st May.

Mr. J. W. Davison is appointed Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers vice Mr. T. Drewet, retired.

Captain W. Crowder, Master Mariner and Ship Surveyor, is appointed to act as Examiner in Stowage and Log during the absence of Captain F. E. Hardcastle.

The Venerable Archdeacon W. E. Scott, M.A., has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 13th April, 1903, or subsequently.

Captain W. V. Scudamore, R.E., has been appointed Principal and Professor of Civil Engineering College of Science, Poona, vice Mr. F. L. Sprott.

Mrs. F. L. McAfee, Lady Superintendent, Mahaluxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, has been granted an extension, up to 18th April, of the furlough previously sanctioned, and has been allowed to return to duty within the period of her leave.

Major H. C. L. Arnim, D. P. H., I. M. S., is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twelve days, in combination with furlough for six months and eighteen days, from date of relief.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. A. Dalal, M.B., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-three days from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, F. R. C. S. (I.), I. M. S., is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 4th April or from date of departure.

On completion of the Narbada River Survey Mr. J. A. Gayer, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Northern to the Central Division.

Mr. D. ff. Powell, Traffic Superintendent, Class I, Grade 3 (Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway), has been granted by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, privilege leave for fourteen days, combined with furlough for six months on medical certificate, with effect from the 12th March.

Mr. W. N. Shilstone, late Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, (Railway), and now in Foreign Service, is permitted to retire on pension with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd March.

ASSESSMENT OF CHARITABLE PROPERTIES.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Acting Chief Judge, del

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All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1903.

MR. BARR ROBERTSON ON INDIAN CURRENCY.

AT a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts the other day, Mr. J. Barr Robertson made a spirited defence of the Currency Policy of the Indian Government, and claimed to have demonstrated that the closing of the Mints was one of the most fortunate events in Indian history. There are doubtless many who differ from Mr. Robertson and who will resent his remarks as calculated to defeat the ends of those who are just now crying out for the appointment of a new Commission to investigate the subject. But we welcome the paper, giving as it does the case for Government in the plainest possible manner and clearest possible light. It will simplify the work of the Commission—if a new Commission be agreed upon—and the work of the opposition too, inasmuch as it will provide to their hand the case they will require to break down if they are to score a success. Mr. Robertson contends that the closing of the mints was one of the most fortunate events in Indian history because it provided the means of maintaining the economic position of the Indian agriculturist, labourer, and manufacturer, and trader unchanged and unimpaired, so far as any currency policy could accomplish that object, and at a time when but for this policy India would have passed on to currency conditions which would have produced national disaster. That national disaster was impending at the time the change came is indisputable, and it will be remembered that, referring to the subject, Lord George Hamilton, in the Commons, exclaimed: "I do not want to use language too strong, but India was unquestionably on the verge of bankruptcy. She could not pay her way, and one of two things was inevitable, either that she would be unable to meet her obligations, or that England would have to come to her aid." Both contingencies were avoided by the adoption of the new policy, which, to use Mr. Robertson's words, India saved itself from a great national calamity which would inevitably have overtaken it if the Mints had been kept open.

If the Mints had not been closed, and if India were still on the silver standard, life would be insufferable to the Anglo-Indian. The bullion value of the rupee to-day is eight-pence farthing or thereabouts, and had the Mints remained open for free coinage the rate of exchange would not now have been higher than eleven-pence. For every hundred rupees remitted home a hundred and forty-five would have been necessary. The payment of home charges would have been 45 per cent heavier than is the case to-day or than the average of the last thirty years. As Mr. Robertson showed his hearers another result would have been a very serious advance in prices in which the cultivator would have gained at the expense of other classes. The poor ryot comes in for enough commiseration at times, but it is not desirable to punish every other class of the community for his especial benefit or because his class happens to be in the majority. The Indian labourer would have suffered along with the merchant and trader. Mr. Robertson does not deny that with open mints the ryot would have received vastly increased prices for his produce, but as he says that the difficulty would have been to discover where the enormous class of labourers and their dependants would have found the money to pay those greatly increased prices. Wages would not have risen, while there would have been a great amount of dislocation in the internal economy of India and widespread suffering among the labourers and their dependants who are much worse off than the ryots. There is much force in the argument that in periods of drought, as soon as there is no longer any employment for labourers, the latter and their dependants immediately have to be supported by the Government, but while the whole of the labouring classes in the famine districts have to be supported only a small percentage of the total persons relieved are ryots and their dependants. The consequence is, as Mr. Robertson forcibly urges, that the labourers are in more need of protection and consideration than the ryots, and under the present currency policy they have both had justice done to them, the ryot by having comparatively stable prices for his products and the labourer by having somewhat increased wages and fairly stable prices.

The closure of the Mints was not decided upon without the most careful consideration. Exchange had fallen, continued to fall, and threatened to fall further, when in 1892, the Government was advised that the only practicable policy was to close the Mints to the silver of private owners. In order to calm the fears of those who thought it necessary to provide against any rise in exchange that might ensue Government proposed to take in at the Indian Treasuries any amount of gold that might be offered and to give out rupees in exchange. A Committee presided over by Lord Herschell investigated the proposals, and it was finally determined that the Mints be closed and rupees issued for gold. So long as the equilibrium of Indian finance was not seriously endangered no steps were taken, but when the rupee fell to 1s. 3d. with the likelihood that it might fall much further Government felt that the limit of safety for Indian finance had been reached, and though the Government of India acted with great reluctance it was the wisest step they could possibly have taken, though it involved upon them a grave responsibility. India passed from the silver standard, which Government rightly regarded as much too precarious in the future for the interests of the empire, to a gold standard. The change was somewhat slow in coming, but the prognostications of the opponents of the project were falsified, and gold was shipped to India at a profit. The change has had practically no effect on Indian prices, so that those who aver a great injury has been done to the people and the trade of India, cannot, except by juggling with figures, hope to prove their case. The result of the test has been this that India has to-day a range of prices dating from before 1873 of such stability as no other country in the world can show, and that is the ideal money system of the economist. Mr. Robertson aptly described our system of currency as very closely resembling that of France. It has a gold currency and reserve, a limited silver currency in rupees of unlimited legal tender, open Mints for gold, though not for silver, and while it will take gold for rupees it is under no obligation to give out gold in exchange for rupees. Whatever may be its faults it has certain advantages, and those who contemplate interference with the existing state of affairs will save themselves much time and trouble if they abandon the project on which they are set.

THE REFORMING TSAR.

TSAR NICHOLAS III. has at any rate given evidence of his benevolent intentions towards the world and his own people. The world at large did not attach very great importance to his proposals for international disarmament, but happily the degree of coolness with which they were received cannot be extended to his Majesty's recently announced programme of reforms in Russian local government. Since the decree of Alexander II. by which in 1861 more than forty millions of serfs were emancipated there has been no more striking State declaration in Russia than the manifesto which the Emperor Nicholas issued to his people three weeks ago. The manifesto is couched in elevated language and expresses the Tsar's decision to improve the conditions of Russian village life and strengthen the laws of religious toleration. Whether he will see the absolute fulfilment of his intentions in these matters is another thing, but it is certain that his Majesty is doing what he can to put in operation the liberal ideas with which he was credited on his accession to the throne. That the Tsar is but able to pursue his aspirations by very slow steps is the fault of the bureaucratic and religious systems by which he is encompassed. His proposals for improved local government provide for the maintenance of the communal system, and the condition of the peasantry is to be improved by the abolition of forced labour which has remained as a vestige of the days of serfdom. The emancipation of the forty million serfs by Tsar Alexander II. had economic results that were not looked for, and the peasantry are still far from having raised themselves entirely from the position in which manumission left them. But the disappearance of compulsory labour at this stage in their history will be an undoubted boon, for the hardship of the system has been felt more and more as the people have become further removed from the days when they were the acknowledged property of the landlords. The Tsar directs that measures shall also be taken to effect reforms in provincial government and district administration. These proposals, if they are carried out and not entirely nullified by the bureaucratic spirit, should have a remarkable effect on the communal life of Russia. To the outside world, however, what will appear the most significant feature of the Imperial manifesto is the declaration that the laws of tolerance which grant freedom of religion to all his subjects are to be strengthened. The Emperor is the head of the orthodox Church, but the Holy Synod governs the Church, and under the regime of M. Pobiedonosteff toleration of heterodoxy has been distinguished only by an impartiality of persecution. The Tsar's pronouncement, however, is one of hope for the dissenting sects or "Raskolniks" as they are called, and the number of whose members throughout Russia, it has been computed, reaches nearly fifteen millions. Many of these sects are too strong to be persecuted, while others do not by their observances come into active conflict with the Orthodox Church or the State. But the persecution of the Stundists, whose nonconformity takes the form of a liberal Protestantism, the Doukhobors, the Molokani, and others, are too well known to need mention, while Russia has also distinguished herself by her treatment of the Jews. If these and the other numerous religious sects who are in disagreement with orthodoxy in Russia may look forward to an era of free worship and freedom of thought the change is bound to have the most important results on the future of the Empire where liberal ideas have hitherto been rigidly checked. That the Tsar himself is for progress is apparent, but the Holy Synod and the bureaucracy together can effectually retard any advance. Unhappily there is every likelihood that they will.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THROUGHOUT the Bombay Presidency the agriculturists continue to be occupied with the harvest of the rabi crops, the results of which are generally satisfactory. The reports from Sind show that the standing crops are still flourishing, though in some talukas of Sukkur they have suffered from want of sufficient rain, and there has been some slight damage by frost and winds. In Gujerat cotton and oil seeds have been slightly injured in the Viramgam and Sanand talukas of the Ahmedabad district. There has also been some damage by frost, insects, and rain in parts of the Surat district. The cultivators of Ahmedabad are gathering the wheat, gram, and barley, and cotton picking is in progress, while jowari and lang are being sown in parts of the Sanand taluka and Modasa Petha. In the Broach district cotton picking has been completed at Ampú, and continues elsewhere, along with the harvesting of wheat and minor crops. The rabi crops have been entirely gleaned in the Chikhli talukas of Surat, and in other parts of the district the harvest is well advanced. In Valod Petha, where frost has caused some injury, the outturn of cotton, val, and tur is estimated at eight annas, of rice and jowari twelve annas, and of oil seed crops fourteen annas. Harvesting and threshing are being generally carried on throughout the Nasik district, and in some parts the land is being prepared for next season. Similar work is occupying the agriculturists of Ahmednagar and Poona. In the latter district the rabi crops are estimated at from eight to fourteen annas. The rabi crops have been completely gathered over a large part of the Sholapur district. Here the estimate of the kharif crops is an outturn of from two to eight annas only, but the rabi yield is calculated at from nine annas to a full or sixteen anna crop. A scarcity of water is being felt in certain areas of Bijapur; but generally throughout the Presidency water supplies are good. There are also plentiful supplies of fodder everywhere and the cattle are in good condition. Prices of food grains are for the most part stationary, and where changes are noticeable the tendency is towards a decline.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE vital statistics of the City for the week ended on Tuesday are not reassuring. Compared with the preceding week there was a rise in the mortality of 525, the total deaths being 2,521 as against 1,984. The increase was shared by plague, small-pox, and diseases of the respiratory system, and so far as the weather can now be said to affect such diseases as plague it may be that something of the present unsatisfactory state of the city's health is due to the existence of climatic conditions unusual in the third and fourth months of the year. If the plague had this season followed the course which it has been hitherto observed to take in Bombay we should now be witnessing a substantial diminution of the epidemic every week. But unhappily the disease is more virulent than ever, and last week there were 1,765 deaths from that pestilence alone, a number greater by 485 than that of the previous seven days. No part of the city was free from the scourge, but Worli, Byculla, and Mazagon preserved their unenviable eminence in suffering most acutely from the pest. The deaths from plague in Bombay during the past week were nearly double what they were at the corresponding period of last year, when we were congratulating ourselves on the possibility of the ultimate disappearance of the mysterious visitation. The experience during the present season demonstrates more forcibly than ever that in regard to the plague no man may prophecy. The other mortality returns for last week show that small-pox continues to increase there having been 100 deaths as compared with 85 in the preceding seven days. There were 238 deaths from phthisis and other respiratory diseases, an increase over the previous week's total and over that of the same period of last year when the number was 212.

LORD KITCHENER has arrived at Quetta and will stay there some little time, visiting New Chaman before starting for the Zhob Valley.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy after dining with the Chief Justice and Lady Stanley on Tuesday evening slept in his train which left the Allahabad station at an early hour on Wednesday morning and reached Sutna at 8 a.m. After breakfasting the Vicregal party were to drive 35 miles to Rewah.

THE Persian Government have laid a line of telegraph from Mashad to Seistan, which will materially facilitate communication with that Province.

A DESTRUCTIVE tornado occurred at Rungpur in Bengal on the 28th March, five persons being killed and some thirty injured. A good deal of damage was done to house property.

THE steamer Dott, Captain J. S. Gyemre, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber reported that she spoke the brig Allabad of Chittagong on the 27th March, at south south-east of great Basaar. The brig had lost her rigging except lower masts.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta next Monday on a short visit to Chittagong, going and returning on the steamer Guide. He reaches Calcutta on Saturday the 11th, and after spending Sunday in town, leaves on Monday afternoon for Darjeeling. The arrival at Darjeeling at 3 p.m., on Tuesday the 14th will be public.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will arrive from Karachi in the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer on Saturday, the 4th instant, at about 8 a.m., leaving for Poona the same day from Victoria Terminus by 2 p.m. (local time) mail train. The arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General Commanding will be private. Two salutes of 15 guns each, one at 8 a.m., and the other at 2 p.m., will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 31st was 2,521, giving a death-rate of 168·93 per annum per thousand as against 127·45 the corresponding period of last year, and 132·93 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 45 died from fevers; 1,755, plague; 100, small-pox; 62, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 63, phthisis; 51, diseases of the nervous system; 175, affections of the respiratory organs; 37, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 43, still-born; 110, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 84; Brahmin, 111; Lingaet, 7; Bhattia, 14; Hindu of other caste, 1,526; Hindu low caste, 228; Mussalman, 422; Parsee, 36; Jew, 9; Native Christian, 69; Eurasian, 7; European, 8; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown caste 0. The total number of births was 198 as against 239 the corresponding period of last year, and 192 the average over the past five years.

ACCORDING to the "Autocar," the motor is looming very large in the public service at the present time. Corporations are testing motor fire-engines. Cricket clubs are having motors fitted to their rollers and mowers. The good people of Antwerp are having their street scavenging done by [illegible] in Lincolnshire the motor hearse has been well patronised. In this latter case the car is spoken of highly, and [illegible] a cheaper and more expeditious [illegible] the departed to their last [illegible] horse-drawn vehicle, and in some districts it is preferable to the railway.

DR. MAX NORDAU was asked by a [illegible] the "Sunday Magazine" for [illegible] the Bible, and has replied as [illegible] has been my constant [illegible] childhood. The effects of the [illegible] been different at different [illegible] have never ceased reading it. [illegible] the Psalms occupy the [illegible] estimation, and the Psalm [illegible] is the Ninetieth, on the [illegible] I know this Psalm, like [illegible] heart, and quote it very often [illegible] of Sir Edwin Arnold elicited [illegible] spake a parable unto them [illegible] ought always to pray, and [illegible]

IN A CONSCRIPT ARMY.
EXPERIENCES OF AN ENGLISHMAN AS "PIOU-PIOU."

(BY H. BELLOC.)

THE discussion upon conscription in England is always theoretical, and often wild. Germany and France are observed, not indeed, with any minute care, but generally; and certain roughly accurate conclusions are drawn with regard to the effects of conscription in those countries.

But an Englishman, in drawing such conclusions, however sound, is perpetually reserving this or that for his own race—"we do not need so much discipline," "we do not need such large numbers," "the tyranny of it would be intolerable to us"; or, again, "it would be valuable, to us chiefly as a form of physical training." Now in making these reservations the average Englishman is usually on the right track, except when he talks about discipline.

He is certainly wrong, writes Mr. H. Belloc in the "Daily Express," in imagining that the passioning for leading an unfettered individual life, which is his prime characteristic, would produce a good soldiery under a lax system. Every practical experience of men under arms points just the other way. The man who is determined by character or individual freedom is often the best material for a soldier, but he wants more grinding than any other.

With that exception, however (and it is a big one!), the talk one hears around is on the right tract. The Englishman is profoundly conscious of his national features, he is more capable of applying the test of national fitness to any institution than are most of his rivals and neighbours; and even when he borrows a political method from abroad, he can as a rule turn the borrowed thing in to an English thing with surprising readiness.

AN ABSTRACTION.

Still—when he is discussing this most important of modern problems, I mean the necessity for or possibility of universal service in England—he must of necessity be talking in the air of an abstraction; and that is a kind of talk to which Englishmen are peculiarly unsuited.

It is because I believe myself to enjoy in this regards unique experience that I am writing these lines. I lived as a conscript in a foreign army during the short interval between school and the university, which for most of my equals and contemporaries, was a year of leisure or travel. With most of my blood British, entirely English by training, language, and habit, an English school boy with a very imperfect knowledge of the French tongue, I was drafted into a frontier regiment, where of several names (for soldiers are like children in this) the one I was often-est called was "the English man."

To the end of my service I had not mastered many of the difficulties of the language. It was as an Englishman therefore that I saw the French army from within. I left it to go straight to Oxford; and the life of the French conscript has remained a sharp, peculiar, patch of experience in a life otherwise entirely connected with England. What impression did it make, and what lesson did one draw from it? In the first place, an astonishing effect of homogeneity. There is [illegible] other institution that will mould men into so compact a body of common thoughts and habits as a common service under arms and that is especially the case with very young men at a very impressionable age. The homogeneity is, of course, more thoroughly achieved in the French army than in any other, for Frenchmen are by nature highly adaptive, and happen also, just now, to be in a republican temper, which equalises men. Differences of accent are less marked than they are with us, and when they exist denote difference of local origin (like our brogue or North-country burr) rather than difference of rank.

THE SAME FOR ALL.

It is again due to the fact that in the French army alone all classes really serve. There is no short service for gentlemen, and no automatic passing to the rank of officer of Reserve, as is the case in Germany.

Wherever a system of conscription exists I should imagine that some such effect as this of the French homogeneity would be discovered.

This character has, of course, one draw-back, and that is that under such conditions the officer can never be regarded with quite so much superstition as he is under ours. Though it sounds odd to write it down in English, it is nevertheless true that a little superstition with regard to the power and separate quality of its officers is a great strength to the ranks of an army.

A number of officers in France have risen from the ranks, and conversely the relatives of many officers are side by side with the private soldiers in the ranks. In my own battery, for instance, the son of an officer (who was a gentleman of sorts and a very good mathematician) was not only a common driver, but spent sixty days in prison for insubordination.

A second characteristic of all conscript armies, and especially of the French, and one that I would imagine to be of the first importance for Englishmen to seize, is what I will call the pace.

When you can only get soldiers by voluntary enlistment, it is obvious that you cannot put the same pressure on them as when you get them by law; and it follows as a natural consequence of conscription that the process of making a soldier is effected with the principal care of making him a good soldier in a short time, and with very little care for the man's comfort or individuality.

GREAT PRESSURE.

Everything in a conscript army must tend that way. The subject contains a further point which I have never seen mentioned by Englishmen when discussing the system in this country, and it is one well worth elaborating.

I say everything must tend to increase this "pace"—or, if you prefer the term, pressure—in the training of the young soldiers, not only because you have your man, whether he likes it or not, to deal with like a kind of raw material, but also because, under such conditions, the national feeling will always be more and more in favour of a shorter and shorter service.

And the shorter the service becomes the more desperate the strain to produce a trained man in a limited time.

In connection with this, it is well to mention the character of that hardship which is popularly and not unjustly supposed in this country to attach to the life of a conscript. I say, "not unjustly," but I think that the quality of the hardship is misunderstood, and I am certain that its extent is very grossly exaggerated.

I endured it under the worst Conditions in an artillery regiment on the frontier, and in sharp contract with the luxury of English life, so my testimony may be taken as true.

The prime hardship is, of course, compulsion. Whatever is done under compulsion, especially if it is a thing that you have to do day after day for months together, must put the mind under a very severe strain, and it is to be remembered that in an army, if the army is to be worth anything, and not a pack of amateurs, nearly all a man's time must be given up to his profession alone.

To the outward signs, the necessary machinery, of that compulsion one soon becomes reconciled. It is perfectly obvious after a very few days that discipline is a necessity, and that the authority of the hierarchy over one is an inevitable thing which [illegible] on them just as much as it does on oneself.

[illegible] nevertheless, it remains a very great hardship, [illegible] far greater than what you would have in [illegible] listed army, because one did not choose it, and [illegible] knows there is no chance of escape whether by [illegible] or what not within certain limits of time.

On the other hand, of the grave hardship of social [illegible] which I have heard talked about a great [illegible] England, I can only say that for an ordinary [illegible]-minded man it does not exist.

HORSEPLAY, AND FIGHTING.

[illegible] is a certain amount of horseplay and occa[illegible] fighting, but the food is good, the occupation [illegible]—I was certainly never better in my life—[illegible] is a very happy tone of comradeship [illegible] the men. Of course, garrisons and regiments [illegible] but that is the general experience, I think, of [illegible]rachmen, as well as the peculiar experience [illegible]self.

[illegible] is one last great hardship in the system of [illegible]tion, the special nature of which is too often [illegible]ed, and that is, that it sweeps in the excep[illegible] as well as the average man.

(Concluded on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN THE BALKANS.

THE ALBANIAN INSURRECTION.

BATTLE OF MITROVITZA.

FURTHER SEVERE FIGHTING.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Albanian assault on Mitrovitza was a regu- battle. The garrison consisted of 3,000 Turkish ulers who have since been reinforced by r battalions. The extent of the losses is un- own.

This insurrectionary movement on the part of the banians has caused the greatest consternation at onstantinople. The Albanians have always been e favourites of the Sultan, whose bodyguard com- ises two Albanian battalions. Nevertheless, the ltan at the risk of straining their loyalty, was- liged to order a resolute repression of the insurre c n, and reinforced largely the troops in the Salonica strict with Albanians.

Prior to attacking Mitrovitza, the Albanians mpelled the Governor of a neighbouring town to nd them eleven Servian Christian gendarmes cently recruited under the reform scheme.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Severe fighting has taken place at Vuchitirn near litrovitza. It is reported that there were 200 suatlies.

GRIEVANCES OF COOPERS' HILL ENGINEERS.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

A portion of the correspondence between Lord eorge Hamilton and the Government of India uring 1901 regarding Coopers' Hill Engineers hich has hitherto been unpublished has been sued, including a forcible reply to Lord George amilton's censure of the 7th June, in which the overnment declared that their action was in irect fulfilment of Lord George Hamilton's in- tructions dated the 19th February, 1900.

In the House of Commons Captain Balfour alled attention to the correspondence and moved hat a Select Committee be formed to enquire into he engineers' grievances.

Sir H. Seymour King seconded the motion.

Earl Percy said Lord George Hamilton had fully investigated every case, stating his reasons for disagreeing with the memorialists. He said that the Indian Government had not uncondi- tionally supported a single claim but simply desired to give to Lord George Hamilton fullest information with a view to a final decision. The India Office had, he said, no knowledge of the leaf- let attached to the Cooper's Hill prospectus of 1874. He declared that the appointment of a Committee would be a fatal blow to the respon- sibility of the heads of all public departments.

The motion was rejected by 134 votes to 50.

THE KING'S CONTINENTAL TOUR.

A VISIT TO ROME.

Semi-official organs in Rome state that his Majesty King Edward visits Rome from the 27th April to the 30th April.

TROUBLE IN ALGERIA.

ATTACK ON A FRENCH CONVOY.

One hundred and fifty Arabs attacked a French Convoy in the Figuig District, killing eleven and wounding thirteen men. They captured forty camels.

KAISER AND KHEDIVE.

EGYPT'S MONARCH TO VISIT BERLIN.

The "Standard" states that the Khedive has accepted an invitation from the Kaiser to visit Berlin in the summer.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Budget statement will be issued on the 23rd instant.

THE LATE SIR H. MACDONALD.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Major Rasch's question, asking why Sir Joseph West Ridgway's statement was published, said that the state- ment was no implied condemnation of Sir Hector Macdonald, but on the contrary expressed a hope that the charges would be disproved.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL LOAN.

The London County Council has issued a loan of five millions, three per cent at £95-10. This shows the situation of the money market, especially in view of the impending Transvaal loan.

THE AMERICA CUP CHALLENGER.

TRIAL OF SHAMROCK III.

In the trials on the Clyde yesterday, between the new and the old Shamrock, the former proved much faster.

THE AMERICAN COTTON REPORT.

The cotton report of the Washington Census Bureau estimates the total crop at 11,078,882 com mercial bales, the equivalent of 10,630,945 standard bales.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE 'VARSITY BOAT RACE.

EASY VICTORY BY CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

In the boat race yesterday Cambridge led throughout, and won easily by six lengths. The race was rowed in incessant rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 2.

The Pioneer's correspondent cabling from London yesterday regarding the University boat race says that the manifest superiority of Cambridge, the fixing of the race for the middle of the week, and a continuous drizzle during morning all conspired to lessen the attendance at Riverside. Oxford won the toss for the Surrey station, but there was little advantage in the choice, the breeze being light from the south-west and water smooth.

Cambridge immediately took the lead, rowing at 37 to Oxford's 36, and were clear at the end of the first mile. The lead was increased to 2½ lengths by Hammersmith was reached, and from thence they continued to draw away, passing Barnes 3½ lengths ahead, and finishing the easiest of winners by six lengths in 19 minutes 33 seconds.

Oxford maintained excellent form throughout but had no chance against the superior style and strength of their opponents.

EDWARD I. OF SCOTLAND.

ROYAL COURT AT HOLYROOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

A special telegram to the "Englishman" says his Majesty holds a court at Holyrood Palace on the 12th May.

Holyrood Palace, the venerable abode of Scottish royalty, was originally an abbey of canons regular of the rule of St Augustine, founded by David I. in 1128. The ruined nave of the abbey church still retains portions of the original structure. Conjoined to this is a part of the royal palace erected by Jame IV. and V., including the apartments occupied by Queen Mary, and the scene of the murder of Rizzio in 1566. The Abbey suffered in repeated English invasions. It was sacked and burnt by the Earl of Hertford in 1544, and again pillaged and left in ruin by the same invaders in 1547 almost immediately after the accession of Edward VI to the English throne. In a map of 1544, preserved among the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum, the present north-west tower of the palace is shown standing apart, and only joined to the abbey by a low cloister. Beyond this is an irregular group of buildings, which were replaced at a later date by additions more in accordance with a royal residence. But the whole of this later structure was destroyed by fire while in occupation by the soldiers of Cromwell, in 1650, and the more modern parts of the present building were commenced during the Protectorate, and completed in the reign of Charles II by Robert Mylese, in accordance with a design of Sir William Bruce of Kinross. They include the picture gallery 150 feet in length famous for its fanciful array of 106 mythical portraits of Scottish kings, the reputed descendants of King Fergus I., but also adorned with a remark- able triptyche painted about 1484, containing portraits of James III and his Queen, Margaret of Denmark, and believed to have formed the altar-piece of the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity, founded by the widowed Queen of James II in 14162, and only demo- lished in 1848. The picture gallery is interestingly associated with festive scenes during the brief pre- sence of Prince Charles Edward in Edinburg, in 1745; and in it the elections of representative peers for Scotland take place. The exiled Comte d'Artois afterwards Charles X of France, had apartments granted for the use of himself and the emigrant nobles of his suite, on their escape from the first French Revolution, and they continued to reside in the palace till August, 1799. When driven from the French throne by the revolution of 1830, the same unfortunate prince once more found a home in the ancient palace of the Stuarts. In the interval between those two visits it was graced by the presence of George IV in 1822; and it was repeatedly occupied for brief periods by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. A beauti- ful fountain, the design of which is a restoration of the ruined fountain in the quadrangle of Linlith- gow Palace, stands in the centre of the outer court of Holyrood, and forms a memorial of the interest evinced by Prince Albert in the ancient Scottish palace.

THE MADRAS-MARINA RAILWAY SCHEME.

PROTEST BY THE CITIZENS.

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

A public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras to protest against the proposed alignment of the Marina Loop Railway was held in the Victoria Public Hall yesterday evening. There was a very large attendance. After the Sheriff had read the requisition from the citizens of Madras cal- ling on him to convene a meeting and declared it open, Sir George Arbuthnot was voted to the chair. The following resolutions were put to the meeting and car- ried unanimously:—(1.) That the public of Madras in meeting assembled respectfully but emphatically protest against the proposed construction of a loop line of the South Indian Railway along the Marina foreshore, an alignment which would disfigure the Marina and would cause the greatest inconvenience to the large numbers who frequent it and the foreshore; (2) that the above resolution be communicated to the Government in the Railway Department, together with a copy of the proceedings of the present meet- ing and an expression of opinion that any loop line should be aligned as closely as possible to the centres of the population which it is intended to serve, and that it should be so constructed as to avoid all level crossings which are already a source of danger and inconvenience in other parts of the city.

LORD AMPTHILL'S TOUR.

Lord Ampthill and party returned from their tour to Pamben and Rameswaram this morning and were met on the platform by Mr J. Twigg, Collector; Mr. S. D. Pears President of the Madras Municipality; and Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of Police.

ILLNESS OF CANON BRITTAIN.

The Rev. Canon Brittain is ill and has been taken to a private Nursing Home.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain (Honorary Major) [illegible], V. D., is transferred to the Honorary List.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT SUTNA.

GOVINDGARH, APRIL 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy, after dining with the Chief Justice, last night, proceeded to the train, having spent two enjoyable days at Allahabad, the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady La Touche having done everything to ensure the success of the Vicere- gal visit. The special train left in the early hours of the morning, arriving at Sutna at 8 a.m., where his Excellency was met by Mr. Bayley, Agent to the Governor-General, Central India; Major Pay- ley, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, with two Rewah ardars; and Major Hore, Agency Surgeon. After the party had breakfasted in the train, the Viceroy accompanied by the A. G. G., the remainder of the party in carriages behind, proceeded to drive to the shooting camp at Govindgarh, 35 miles distant. The seven carriages were most excellently horsed with five changes on the road, which must have considerably taxed the resources of the State.

The journey occupied three and-a-half hours Eka, ticca gharis, camels, etc., were provided for the baggage. The road which was metalled, and in first rate order, traversed the greater part of the distance through an avenue of trees planted at regular intervals. The road ran for about a mile along the broad Deccan high road, while in the latter part of the journey the road traversed teak jungle very much resembling an English wood. All the villages on each side of the road had been decorated, arches of welcome had been erected, while stationed at intervals in the fields on both sides of the road the whole distance were retainers of the State, some clad in their quaint old-fashioned costumes, and otherr riding steads covered with trappings recalling the retainers' review at Delhi. His Highness the Maharajah of Rewa with a small following, met his Excellency three miles outside Govindgarh, and accompanied him to his residence which is the Political Agent's bungalow. A guard of honour from the State troops was drawn up, and a salute of 31 guns was fired from the Rewah Fort, 12 miles distant. Three small tiger cubs were presented to the Viceroy on arrival. The remainder of the party are in tents near the bungalow, where every convenience in the way of punkahs and thermantidotes have been provided. The party spent a quiet day in camp, and in the afternoon the Maharajah paid the Viceroy an informal visit.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.

POONA, APRIL 2.

News has been received in Poona of the death of Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster Arcu- lus, of the Liecestershire Regiment, at Sholapur yesterday. The deceased was a passenger by the Madras mail train, and was to proceed to Europe on medical certificate. He was accompanied by Private Lewis. Deceased breakfasted at Raichur and was in good health. The heat was intense during the day, and he died of heat apoplexy between Hotgi and Sholapur in his compartment. The body was taken out from the train, and the funeral was held in the morning. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers furnished the firing party.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BUDGE BUDGE.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The fire at Budge Budge is still burning fiercely but elaborate arrangements made to prevent it spreading to the adjoining oil sheds and tanks have proved successful, though the danger is not yet past.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

At their meeting to-day the directors of the Bank of Bengal reduced the rate on demand loans from seven to six per cent.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN THE MALDIVES.

PLOT TO DETHRONE THE SULTAN.

REGENT DEPOSED.

COLOMBO, APRIL 2.

A strong party in the Maldives, taking advan- tage of the absence of the Sultan, who is at present at Suez, where he is to be married to the daughter of a Turkish official, have put the son of the late Sultan on the throne, deposing the Regent.

The B. I. steamer Ethiopia has just left for the Maldives with a party favourable to the usurper, but it is expected that the Governor will soon put an end to the trouble by despatching a man-of- war to the Maldives.

A Ceylon contemporary states that the Sultan ap- pointed Prince Mullage Dori Manifulu as Regent dur- ing his absence, and that he was deposed on the morning of March 11th by Ibrahim Samsudeen, son of the late Sultan and cousin of the present Sultan. He had assumed the chief power.

The other side state that on the afternoon of March 10th, four stores were burnt to the ground at Male. About 3 o'clock the next morning Ibrahim Samsudeen entered the place by force and occupied the throne, the Sultan's Regent at the time being away at the Manduge, his private residence. An alarm was raised at once, and the people collected. Those who were prepared to uphold the absent Sultan were in- timidated by those in favour of the new one, and with the help of the army, who are said to have acted in collusion with the "usurper," were brought over and made to sign a declaration favouring the new move. Prince Manifulu and his advisers are said to have abstained from any action, fearing great loss of life.

A telegram was despatched to the Sultan at Suez apprising him of what had occurred, and another enjoining him to telegraph instructions to the Ceylon Government and to return at once.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SARDINIA.

THE hired transport Sardinia, Captain J. R. London, arrived in harbour yesterday from South- ampton, which port she left on the 11th March, and called at Gibraltar, Port Said and Suez. She brought drafts of various regiments, consisting of 55 officers, 9 ladies and 6 children, 10 warrant officers, 13 women, and 11 children, 1,014 non-commissioned officers and men, 62 women, and 44 children. The troops were landed at Sasoon Dock yesterday evening and despatched to Deolali in two special troop trains.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Lt-Col and Mrs W H O'Neill, R F A	Capt H S Walters, South Lanc Regt
Lieut-Col and Mrs H L Battersby, R A M C	2nd Lieut J S Hutchinson, South Lanc Regt
Capt and Mrs R E Lewis, R A M C	Capt H R Charleif, R Irish Regt
Major J W Goold, 2nd West Riding	Lieut C S Dixon, R Irish Regt
Lieut J L Lunham, I M S	Lieut F E A Wallaston, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Lieut R C Hill, R E	Capt A A Norrien-Smith, D S O, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Lieut H S May, R E	2nd Lieut A W Lloyd, 1st R Sussex Regt
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs W Blockwell and child, Suffolk Regt	Lieut H T H Alifrey, Som L I
Major T R R Ward, West York Regt	Major and Mrs L Combe, Scotish Rifles
Capt H W Duckworth, York and Lanc Regt	Capt and Bt Major and Mrs G B Vandeleur, Scotish Rifles
Capt R A Thompson, Cameron Rangers	Capt and Bt Major F R Arnold, Dorset Regt
Major C B Twyford, N Staffordshire Regt	Lieut S A Royston Piggott, Northampton
Capt N C McLachlan, East Kent Regt	Lieut E J King, Wiltshire Regt
Lieut R Horn, Seaforth Highlanders	Lieut R F Guy, Wiltshire Regt
Lieut Tugwell, Indian Army	Lieut C A Barker, Wiltshire Regt
2nd Lieut D G Sandeman, Indian Army	Lieut R A Bullock, 2nd R Highlanders
2nd Lt M C Gribbon, Indian Army	Lieut Hon Hore Ruthorne, D S O, 2nd R Highlanders
2nd Lt G B Lewis, Indian Army	2nd Lieut J M Blair, 2nd R Highlanders
2nd Lt G E Bruce, Indian Army	Lieut E P Comvay, R Munstr Fusiliers
2nd Lt S Van B Laing, Indian Army	Capt and Mrs R P Thomas, R Irish Fus
2nd Lt G R Sandeman, Border Regt	Capt C C Cumming, R A M C
Lieut M B A Ket, I M S	Lieut E P Sewell, R A M C
Lieut C A Hingston, I M S	Lieut J F Whelan, R A M C
2nd Lieut M A Muir, 15th Hussars	Lieut and Mrs A McMunn, R A M C
Capt C R Gaunt, 4th D Guards	Lieut R M Melhenish, I M S
Lieut W T Wilkinson, D S O, K O S Borderers	Lieut C L Duns, I M S
Major and Mrs H D Lawrence, East Surrey Regt	Rev J G S Syme, C of E Chaplain
Lt P B Stafford, East Surrey Regt	Very Rev Canon McCartan

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya was voted to the chair.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved that Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, C.I.E., be appointed President of the Corporation for the year 1903-04. In support of the proposition he said Mr. Fazulbhai had been a member of the Corporation for the last twenty-two years, and had been a member of the Standing Committee also for a number of years. He had been connected with the city in different activities of life, as a merchant, as a member of different Societies, and specially as a member of the Legislative Council. He had served on the local Legislative Council for a period of seven years with great ability, and was nominated to the Supreme Legislative Council for nearly four years. While serving on the latter body he had guarded the interests of the commercial community, and what he had done had been acknowledged by a leading journal, which recently in its columns paid him high compliments. Mr. Fazulbhai was a business gentleman and had been perfectly acquainted with the way in which different kinds of business could be despatched. He had visited Australia and South Africa, and was familiar with the business of their Parliaments. He (the speaker) had not the slightest doubt that in Mr. Fazulbhai they would have an excellent President who would discharge his duties to the entire satisfaction of all the members. (Applause.)

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, seconded the proposition.

Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee in supporting the resolu- tion said he had been associated with Mr. Fazulbhai at that board and at the Town Council and Stand- ing Committee for a number of years and always found him conducting his business with great care, and expeditiously. He hoped that as chairman of the Corporation Mr. Fazulbhai would conduct the business of the city expeditiously and to the satisfac- tion of all.

Dr. N. N. Katrak said he felt sure that the large and varied experience which Mr. Fazulbhai had ac- quired during so many years, would stand in good stead during the time he would be in the chair of the Corporation.

The President put the resolution to the vote, which was carried with acclamation.

The President in vacating the chair welcomed Mr. Fazulbhai and wished him every success in his career.

Mr. Fazulbhai after taking the chair said he was exceedingly obliged to the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra and other members of the Corporation for the high honours they had done him in electing him as President of the Corporation for the current year. Although he had been a member of the Corporation for the last twenty-two years his ambition had never soared so high as to aspire to its chair; but as it has been so graciously and unanimously offered to him it was his duty to accept it. He hoped to discharge his duty satisfactorily with their indulgence and co- operation and he would consider himself a fortunate man if during the terms of his office they should dispose of maximum amount of business with minimum amount of talk. Those were the lines on which the business of successful bodies were conducted. In a body like the Corporation a certain amount of talk was indispensable but what he desired was that if the members would only endeavour to confine themselves to few words, on whatever subject they had to speak, they would obtain best results and perform their work to the satisfaction of the public at large (Applause.)

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Sir Bhalobandra Krishna moved that the best thanks of the Corporation be conveyed to Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, the retiring President, for the ability, industry, and zeal with which he had discharged his responsible duties of his office during the past year. In support of his motion he said that Mr. Muljee had discharged his duties to the satis- faction of the board. He had always avoided pit- path and steered clear of all the difficulties with- out showing any partiality. In discharging his duties he had preserved the best traditions of the chair (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in seconding the proposition said that during the past year those members who constantly attended the meetings must have observed how difficult at times was the duty of the President, and there was not the least difference of opinion as to how he discharged that onerous duty. He was always courteous to- wards members in giving his ruling on different points of order raised at their meetings. He had tried his utmost to do as much work as possible with as little talk as possible. The past year had been one of those years when patience of any other President would have been exhausted but Mr. Muljee dealt patiently and courteously all ques- tions that came before him. (Applause.)

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Vakil observed that there was not absolute unanimity when Mr Muljee was placed in the presidential chair. Now that the whole of the Corporation has found that Mr Muljee was the proper man for the chair he took that opportunity to congratulate with Mr, Muljee and those who voted for him.

Mr. S. C. Dhondi congratulated Mr Muljee on the manner in which he was able to control mem- bers who were constantly raising points of order.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Muljee, in reply said he was much obliged to the members for the kind and sympathetic manner in which the proposition had been proposed and carried. Nothing would have pleased him so much as the recognition by them of the services he had rendered as their President. When he was called upon last year to occupy the chair he distinctly stated that the duties of the President were very onerous, and that the work of the Corporation had been increased day by day, and those words had now been to a certain extent verified. The business transacted by the Corporation during the last year was a record one. The number of items on the agenda was 837 as against 744 during the previous year and the average of 574 during the four preced- ing years. Of the 837 items there were 229 notices of motion, more than one-third of which had been given by Dr. Sukhi. He congratulated Dr. Sukhia for his zeal and energy, but if the Corpora- tion really wanted to do business quickly and satisfactorily, the number of notices should be kept within a legitimate bound. During the year they had had in all 66 committee meetings, and as President of the Corporation he has had to attend to forty-two of them. That alone would give the members some idea of the work the President had to perform and Mr Fazul- bhai would have the same experience when his term of office expired. He (the speaker) could not but appreciate the way in which their Secretary was able to dispose of the abnormal amount of work, and attend the meetings of the Corporation, Standing Committee, and sub-committee. He (Mr Muljee) could not allow that opportunity to pass without thanking their Municipal Commissioner who from time to time gave him such assistance as would enable him to do his duty smoothly and easily. Had it not been for the assistance given by the Commissioner, some of the work would have remained undisposed. One of the most important business transacted by the Corporation during the last year was the request made to their representa- tives on the Board of the Improvement Trust to give an account of their stewardship. That was a healthy sign and would in long run tend to be of benefit the City (Applause)

THE LATE DR. THOMAS BLANEY.

The President said he had a melancholy duty to perform and it was the recording of the death of their respected townsman Dr. Thomas Blaney, who died in the fulness of years and honours as announced in that morning's newspapers. It was but right that they should at the very first opportunity ex- press their sorrow at the sad loss the city had sus- tained by the death of that distinguished citizen. Many of them, who were associated with Dr Blaney, in his long and honourable connection with the Municipality, knew what great and important services he had rendered to the city and remembered what energy and ability he brought to bear upon everything that he did at the board of the Corpora- tion the late Town Council, and the Standing Committee of the Corporation. Members would agree with him that it was but due to the great man that a formal resolution should be moved ex- pressive of the sorrow of the Corporation on his death.

The Hon Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved "That the Corporation have heard with deep regret of the death on the 1st April of Dr Thomas Blaney, C I E, who was a member of the Corporation for an uninterrupted period of nearly twenty-five years, and chairman of that body for the year 1891-92 and President for 1893-94 and a member of the Town Council and Standing Committee for nine years, and chairman of that body for nearly three years and a half and who had identified himself with the Municipal Government of this city ever since its or- ganisation in 1865 to the time of his retirement from it in May 1896 when in recording his resignation the Corporation placed on record their high sense of his valuable services to the city and their cordial appreciation of the untiring energy and devoted zeal and the high public spirit which had uniformly marked his long and honourable civic career. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of any further business."

(Concluded on page 3.)

FLEAS AND PLAGUE

THE new number of the journal of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society contains the text of a paper on "Fleas and some facts which would appear to associate these insects with the spread of plague," which Captain W. Glen Liston, M. D., I.M.S., recently read before the Society. From it we take the following:—

The Indian Plague Commission in their report show that the common mode of the entrance of the plague bacillus into the human organism is through the skin in the bubonic and septicæmic forms of plague. We need not here consider the pneu- monic form of plague, both because of its rarity and the exceptional manner of communication from man to man. The Commission base this conclusion on the evidence obtained from accidental infection at "post-mortem" examinations; and on the fact that primary buboes develop in connection with lympha- tics which stand in anatomical relation to ex- ternal, as distinguished from internal, surfaces. They also state that other comparatively rare channels of infection are through the mucous membrane of mouth, nose, pharynx, conjunctive and genital tract. In conclusion, they find no evidence to show that plague ever effects an entrance through the channel of the stomach or intestinal canal.

That the plague bacillus can effect an entrance into the rat organism through the channel of the skin has been abundantly proved by inoculation experiments as well as by the occasional evidence obtained in natural circumstances of the develop- ment of a bubo in anatomical relation with the skin.

Experimental evidence of infection of the rat through the channel of the alimentary canal is somewhat at variance. The careful consideration of this evidence by the Indian Plague Commission permits them to conclude that the infection of rats through the alimentary canal cannot be very com- mon. Dr Gibson's experience in this connection is particularly striking. He fed ten rats on small bundles of corn wrapped in pieces of gauze bag and then soaked in a broth cultivation of plague, which was sufficiently virulent to kill in 36 hours when inoculated hypodermically 1 c. c. of the original culture, with the result that they all died of plague within 36 hours.

Mr. Hankine's experience, as well as the experience of the Indian Plague Commission, showed that rats were not easily infected through the mucous membrane of the nose. There are others, however, who believe that infection through this channel is readily accomplished.

It would appear, then, that both man and rats are for the most part infected through the skin.

Let us next consider the environment in which this infection through the skins is most likely to occur.

Everybody who has had any plague experience must admit that certain houses in which plague has been introduced, whether by men or rats, are eminently infective. Of undoubted humanly infect- ed houses I would instance the two houses in Rose Street and Thistle Street which, during the outbreak of Plague in Glasgow in August and September 1900, were associated with at least eighteen attacks of plague. Mr. Cappel, before the Indian Plague Commission, recorded the fact that he knew an instance in which nine of a familiy of thirteen who lived in one house died of plague. Lt. Niblock knew of a house in Karachi in which 24 of 40 in- habitants died of plague.

The Indian Plague Commission sum up this local infectivity of plague in these words: "The uni- versal experience of plague in India proves that houses into which the infection of plague has been imported, whether by men or by rats, are infective this infectivity being so marked that many officers who have had most experience of the disease, have come to the conclusion that the principal source of infection is, as would appear to hold true in the case of yellow fever, and possibly also of typhus to be found in the houses into which the infection of plague has been introduced.

While this is true of certain plague-infected houses, namely, dirty, dark, over-crowded, vermin- infested ones, plague may again and again be introduced into clean, light, airy, houses without the infection spreading from man to man or man to rat. I would instance in this connection the ex perience of the majority of plague hospitals in India. Here infection is constantly being imported into a house, but the disease is only rarely com- municated from the sick to the healthy who work and live in these hospitals. It may be argued that infection in such cases is pre- vented by the antiseptic precautions taken. That this is not due to these precautions is obvious to any one who has a knowledge of disinfection, and who has seen these antiseptic methods carried out in a native hospital. I might instance the common habit among natives of collecting the sputum of a patient in the palm of the hand. I have seen an attendant on a case of pneumonic plague thus collect the sputum. The friends or ward boys dress buboes, attend to the calls of nature of even septi- cæmic patients (where the excretions have been proved to contain plague bacilli) without the slight- est antiseptic precautions. I need say nothing about eating and drinking from the same vessels as the sick, yet seldom do these attendants become infected.

Moreover, there is additional indirect evidence that dirt, over crowding, and vermin play a greater part in the infectivity of plague than mere local or soil-infection, in that this disease breaks out only in the dirty, overcrowded, vermin-infested houses of the poor while the large open clean, houses of the upper classes seldom become foci of infection.

I have thus endeavoured to show that plague may be imported into certain houses and presumably introduced into the soil, yet that only where dirt and vermin are found does the disease spread from these houses.

Is there any bacteriological evidence to prove that plague bacilli, when introduced into soil, do or do not thrive therein?

It may be said that innumerable experiments by many observers have been made in this connection, and that almost without exception plague bacilli, even when artificially introduced in enormous numbers, have only been recovered from soil a few days after its infection; that in fact plague bacilli tend to disappear rather than increase in numbers when introduced into soil. It is a poor argument indeed, which, in spite of this evidence, maintains that suitable bacteriological methods have not yet been invented to recover the plague bacillus from the soil, and that when a suitable method has been devised, no doubt the plague bacillus will be found in soil. Such an argument reminds one of that advanced by opponents of the mosquito theory of malaria, once considered emi- nently a soil disease, where despite repeated unsuc- cessful attempts to recover the cause of the disease from this source, some men still persisted that the methods adopted for its recovery therefrom were not adequate. It was only when new paths were taken that the true æthiology of that disease was discovered.

While the all this marked local infectivity of plague there are other sources of human infection. I would like next to draw your attention to the infectivity of clothing. Lieut. Law, in his evidence before the Indian Plague Commission, instanced a case of plague in the town of Karachi which occurred some months after the disease had disappeared from the town. Infection in this case was traced to some clothing received some months previously from a patient who had died of plague. The clothing had been kept in a box which was only opened a few days before the case of Plague came under observation.

Mr. Winter, who directed plague operations in Hardwar, Kankhal and Jawalapur, stated before the Plague Commission that the people removed their clothing from the houses in which cases had occurred or from adjoining houses to other parts of the town at Kankhal, with the result that fresh cases sprang up in different parts of the town, whereas, at Jawalapur, where our measures made it less easy to so remove the clothes the spread of plague was more easily checked."

I need not quote further instances to prove that clothing is often a medium by which plague may be transmitted to man, such instances must be familiar to you all. I would only remark by way of obtaining further information from some of you that in my experience of plague, the dhobies attached to plague hospitals of all the other servants are especially liable to be attacked by this disease.

Let us now examine what bacteriological evidence there is to show how far Plague-infected clothing can be directly associated with plague infection. Here, again, as we saw in the case of soil, a host of workers have attempted to isolate the Plague ba- cillus from artificially or naturally contaminated clothing. The uniform result in all these ex- periments has been to show that the plague bacillus very rapidly disappears from infected clothing.

I wish now to pass on to consider the most com- mon circumstances in which Plague appears to break out among rats, and possibly through them animals among men.

(To be concluded.)

NOTES FROM PARIS.

HUMOURS OF THE HUMBERT CASE.

MME. BERNHARDT AS WERTHER.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 13.

The "instruction" in the Humbert case is rapidly drawing to a close. The attempt to treat the matter as an affair of "police correctionnelle" has failed, and the case will consequently come before the Seine Assizes in the middle of the month of May, that is, assum- ing the Chamber of Deputies does not order some special procedure. Mme. Humbert has departed, somewhat, from her sphinx-like attitude, and has begun to speak. She has roundly accused the Government in general, and the late French Ambas- sador in Madrid in particular, of knowing her hiding place, but abstaining from her arrest from reasons of policy. As far as the Ambassador is concerned, her statements have been denied. The arch-adventuress even sketched portraits of the detectives, who had watched her house, for the benefit of the court. Asked why she and the family had assumed false names if they were really remaining in Madrid under suffer- ance, Mme. Humbert replied that it was to avoid be- ing given away by private and anonymous informers. Maria Daurignac, the eternal fiancee of the comedy has now been set at liberty. This happy result for her has come about through the report of doctors, who were charged with examining into her state of health; but she has long been regarded by the prosecuting authorities as the mere tool of superior mind. Now that she is a free woman she can occupy her leisure moments in those agreeable accomplishments of which we have heard so much during the progress of this remarkable case. Presumably, however, she will stop short of signing documents which have had such melancholy consequences for herself. Will she now write her memoirs, such as is the fashion now- adays for prisoners who have made a stir in the world? M. Monthos, whose newspaper re- velations pricked the Humbert bubble writes with a sort of plaintive humour of the release of Maria Daurignac. He points out that six prisoners, more of less connected with the case, have now been given their conge. The sister has been released because she is too weak, and Therese may be because she is trop forte. He half expects to find himself arrested one of these fine days, and Madame and her husband posing as "the greatest victims of the century." If only one of the mysterious Crawfords would materialize, the comedy might end in the orthodox way by a marriage with the "eternelle fiancee."

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has added another to her male roles—that of Werther, the hero of Goethe's classical romance. The novel has been turned into a French play by M. Pierre Decourcelle, whose earlier work, such as "Les Deux Gosses"—one of the most successful of melodramas—hardly prepares us for any striking success as the adapter of an eighteenth century masterpiece. Neither is it very remarkable as a piece of stagecraft. But it is only fair to say that that is not altogether the fault of the adapter. In "Werther" we are breathing the romantic atmosphere of another century, when the world had time to be sentimental, when gallants made verses to their ladies' eyebrows, and when heroes cherished hopeless passions, and died because they could not give them realization. But the modern taste is for something quicker and more bracing in the theatre than that. We feel ourselves yawning a little over these scenes of a quiet pastoral life, and of a domestic interior in which the children dance round a Christmas-tree, or sing songs under the leadership of Charlotte. And Werther, the young artist who descends by accident into the lovely valley and falls in love with the fair Charlotte, already betrothed to another a worthy man of substance and excellent family—is much too poetical and too morbid in his attachment for our present day tastes. And then when he temporarily disappears and returns to find that Charlotte has become the wife of Albert Schmidt his case is more hopless still. And so he ends all by the suicide. The incidents of Werther's first acquaintance with the village belle—the innocent kiss in the game of "blind man's buff," and their first waltz together—have the fragrance and the beauty that belong to Goethe, but translated to the modern French stage they become hard- ly of a sort to hold even the attention. Perhaps where dramatic progress is less fast-footed than in Paris there may be hope for the success of "Werther" for frankly, it is a piece for exporta- tion, and that may be the reason of its presentation at this moment. It will add to the great tragedi- enne's repertoire when she plays before the public of England and America. As to Mme. Bernhardt herself, she plays the part of the lovesick hero with all the subtleties of voice and gesture that belong to the armoury of her talent and experience; but even her charm fails to convince. We are impatient with Werther, with his poetry and his sighs, and we wish he had been left in the peaceful retreat of his literary possession, instead of being dragged up to keep pace with a world that has grown older and at the same time, vastly more practical and expedi- tious in its love making. But one is lost in admira- tion for the physical qualities of this wonderful actress, whose grace of movement and alertness seem to be equal to the demands of any masculine role. Charlotte is admirably played by Mlle. Blanche Dufrene, but one feels that some little liberty has been taken with the character. Is she not a little too responsive to Werther's admiration for a woman of an unimpeachable honesty—a little too much of the coquette?

Mgr. Delombre, Bishop of Perigueux, has pub- lished a pastoral letter on the Monastic Orders Act. Even the "Temps" finds the Bishop is going too far; and that certain utterances "even emanating, from the Holy Ghost are better left unpublished." This epigram is quoted by the "Temps" from La Bruyere. The "Temps" says it is hardly the mis- sion of Bishops to criticise laws passed by both Houses and sanctioned by the President. The Bishop would have done much better to chose some spiritual subject. His criticisms, too, are expressed in un- seemly language, and how foolish on his part to take the defence of the Assumptionist monks, whom their own superiors have thrown overboard. (These monks were journalists, and edited the "Croix" for several years.) The Bishop of Perigueux, not content with defending the Assumptionists, these descendants of the 16th century League, adopts their style. He describes the principle of a neutral Government as a "ridiculous and odious fetish," the Monastic Orders Act is the "cunning and malicious work of the scoundrels of finance and of the sectarians of litera- ture, who are wrecking the nation to satisfy their ambitions and fill their purses." This law, the Bishop writes, is a "public and national disgrace." The "Temps," which has been doing its best these last few months to temper the present anti-clerical legislation, wrings its hands at the Bishop's "mad recklessness, which will do more to stimulate anticlericalism than twenty Socialist speeches."

The "Temps" holds up as a model the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Tarentaise, who admits that children may attend the State schools and yet be good Catholics.

An incident has just occurred in connection with the Religious question, now so prominently before the French public, that is not without humour. When M. Waldeck Rousseau, at the time of the revival of the Dreyfus case, realised that the neces- sary votes for his Ministry to come into power could not be obtained without the support of the Radicals and Socialists, he appealed to them for the votes, and promised to agree to the conditions they imposed as a recompense. The Socialists' chief desire was to abolish all religious congregations, but to do such a thing abruptly was an impossibility; consequently the Associations Law was passed, by which religious and other bodies were compelled to submit to the regulations imposed by the Government. Many of the convents refused, which led to the recent and much discussed expulsion of the nuns. All those that conformed to the new law were requested to send in documents, &c., relating to their order to M. Rabier, a deputy, who has been entrusted with the work of perusing and classifying them. Among those who have acceded to the Government's desires

are the Monks of the Grande Chartreuse, the Franciscan Friars and the Benedictines. M. Brisson, a well-known politician, who has in his time been Minister of Justice, has furnished, undoubtedly quite against his desire, the humorous side to this somewhat unpleasant state of affairs. Any one crossing the Place de l'Opera at night will be attracted by illuminated advertisements inviting one to spend the winter at Pau, or stating that a special well-known once is the purest, and also one praising the dentifrice of the Benedictines of Soulac. It is this latter advertisement that has through M. Brisson, afforded Parisians much amusement. Attracted by the title, of the announcement, he imagined it to be the fabrication of a religious order, and hurrying home, wrote to M. Rabier informing him that in the list of congregations submitting to the new Associations Law he could not find mentioned the Benedictines of Soulac. "No doubt," he said in this letter, "these friars did not ask for the necessary permission." The amusement that this letter has caused can easily be imagined when it is stated that the Benedictines of Soulac have never existed, and that it is only the name given to a dentifrice invented by a chemist long since dead. M. Du Perier de Larsan, the Mayor of Soulac, has written a letter to M. Brisson, in which he informs him that there are not any Benedictines at Soulac any more than there are any Matburins in the Rue des Mathurins, than there were shoemakers at the Shoemakers Club in 1793, or than there are any Bourbons at the Palais Bourbon to-day.

The subject of the abolition of the lance is also engaging attention in France. An article in the Revue des Deux Mondes by one of the best known generals here, advocating the arming of the cavalry with carbines in place of the lance, has given rise to much discussion and criticism. The arguments of the writer find by no means general acceptance among officers in the army. The older school especially is almost violently opposed to any change, or at least any change involving the doing away with the ancient and redoubtable arm of offence. I have reason to know that General Galliffet, the most brilliant leader of cavalry that France has produced in modern times, and who led the memorable charge at Sedan, is amongst the most stalwart defenders of the lance. The ex-War Minister thinks that cavalry is destined to play a greater role than ever in future campaigns. Its use will be to cut up lines of communication, to destroy railways, to fall upon outpost parties, and to prevent the junction of troops. In his opinion—and it is certainly entitled to respect, though one may not agree with it—cavalry properly handled can even prevail against magazine rifles and quick-firing artillery. I have also had the opportunity of learning the views of an officer of distinction here who has a very accurate knowledge of the conditions in the British army. "I think a great mistake is made in abolishing the lance," he said. "My experience induces me to disapprove of all sweeping changes. No doubt it is quite right to train the British hussars and dragoons in the use of the carbine; they must be able to shoot well, but I think the lance ought to be retained in preference to the sword. It is really the most effective arm for shock tactics and general cavalry work. It gives the men confidence. I imagine it will always be retained by the Sikhs in the British Indian army. Such troops could hardly fight with any other weapon."

Another subject which is being actively debated by military experts at this moment is, of course, the question of the two years' military service. It is received in a spirit of hostility by the older generals, just as, in other quarters, it is recognised as inevitable and accepted with good grace. Nevertheless, it must be regarded as, above all, a political measure. The country is set upon it and the country must have it. Whether it will ultimately have the shape in which it now leaves the Senate is another matter. The negative may be presumed. Already the absolute barring of any dispense for the eldest son of a widowed mother has raised considerable agitation, which is sure to find expression in the debates in the Chamber. The discussion is not likely to come on before October next, and if substantial alterations are introduced, that will give rise to new debates at the Luxembourg and farther delay in the promulgation. The young men, who are anxiously awaiting the passage of the measure for keenly personal reasons, will hardly see it in operation before 1905 and 1906. The principal objection that I have heard against the two years, service is that it is so through in character. "Germany has begun by applying it to the infantry alone; the other arms, such as the cavalry and the artillery, are exempt, said an officer to me yesterday. "That, I regard, as the principal defect in the present measure." A reform such as this should be gradually and partially introduced. The strongest criticism comes this moment from the officers commanding cavalry who fear that two years is not a sufficient time in which to train a mounted man to his duties. Nevertheless, the political side is not to be disregarded, and the measure must be reckoned with as the inevitable development of the fasure.

The Good Shepherd Convent at Nancy has been closed without incident. Unlike the Breton nuns, the Rev. Mother Mount Carmel did not show that they considered themselves martyrs in any way. A number of the "pupils" were found to be women well advanced in years, though as ignorant of the world as unweaned children. The nuns have left Nancy and will join other Good Shepherd houses. Some forty "pupils"—about one-fourth the total of inmates—said they wished to follow the nuns. As these poor girls know nothing of the world except that it is a place to "shrink from with horror" and the "realm of Satan," their choice can hardly be said to be a free one. It is a pity that they could not be placed for a few weeks in a secular training establishment—even against their will—in order that they may know what life really is—what pepper tastes like, what can be purchased with a copper coin, what intellectual life is for those who know how to read—and then with open eyes, they might choose to follow the Good Shepherd nuns. All this will certainly be said in the debate on Monastic Orders, and the last word has not been said on the Good Shepherd and the unreformable system it represents.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Death from all Causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	2	9
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	34	28	50
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	57	42	68
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	43	32	41
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	79	74	103
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	34	10	36
G Mahim and Worlee	44	34	44
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	18	22
Total	299	280	373
Total plague deaths to date	252,418	113,461	
Same date last year	195	134	282

PLAGUE AT BANDRA.

There were four attacks and three deaths reported during the 24 hours within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 1st instant.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

DR. BLANEY'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Dr. Thomas Blaney who died early on Wednesday morning at the Apollo Hotel took place yesterday morning, and was well attended by Europeans and natives. About half past six o'clock this morning the hearse left the Apollo Hotel and proceeded to the Head Office of Messrs. Kemp and Company in Churchgate Street and made a halt there. Starting thence it went to the Municipal Office where a second halt was made. From the Municipal Office it mended its along the Kalbadevi and Parel Road and taking a turn round the Bellasis Road halted way at the establishment of Messrs. Kemp and Company at Byculla. From the Byculla branch of Messrs. Kemp and Company it proceeded to the Byculla Bridge where it arrived at the appointed hour and was joined by a large procession. The cortege arrived at the cemetery gates shortly after 7-30 a.m., the funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. A. T.G. Crichton of the United Free Church of Scotland It may be stated that the revered Doctor had left a slip of paper in which he had expressed his wish that his funeral service should be conducted by a clergyman of the United Free Church of Scotland. Among those present were: Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. F. M. Spencer, Mr. F. D. Spencer, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasji, Mr. G. Land, Mr. Alfred Pell, Mr. Southwell Piper, Sir Harkisondass Nurrotumdass, Mr. Douglas Bennett, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. F. Gordon, Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. J. Hayward, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. J. W. Watson, Captain Dean, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. L. Fraser, Mr. J. B. Wadia, Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni, Mr. F. M. Banaji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. T. De G. Derry, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. J. E. Brittain, Mr. T. P. Liggins, Mr. G. S. Drayton, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. S. H. Warden, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. J. A. Balfour, Mr. W. Sloane, Mr. O. Sabillizi, Mr. E. D. Sharuchs, The Rev. S. V. Karmarker, Mr. N. H. Patak, Mr. H. M. Modi, Mr. J. H. Modi, Mr. H. Binks, Mr. Shivji Dharmaji, and many others. Wreaths were sent by Sir Harkisondass Nurrotamdass, Mr. Douglas Bennett, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. S. H. Modi, and the employes of Messrs. Kemp and Company.

THE BOMBAY DOCK SCHEME.

As the public know the Bombay Port Trust have a big scheme on hand for an extension of their docks, the waste land to the south of the present docks being taken up and a new pier being built along which there will be deep water. The cost of this project will be some three crores of rupees, and as a big dry dock will be construct ed, there can be no doubt that Bombay will score greatly in the matter of harbour accommodation. But there is one side issue in connection with the scheme which deserves serious consideration at the hands not merely of the Local Government but also of the Government of India. This relates to the bulk oil installations, which are already on a large scale and promise to be still larger. The construction of the dry dock will involve the removal of the existing installation of the Shell Transport and Trading Company on Mody Bay south reclamation. The Royal Dutch Petroleum on the north reclamation will also have to move. The proposal is to fill up the Ballard Basin with material excavated from the new docks, thus reclaiming the foreshore right up to the Ballard Pier. It is on and near this reclamation that the bulk oil installations will be placed, the Standard Oil Company being moved to it on the expiry of their present lease. As matters stand now, the oil tanks, each of which has a capacity of 700,000 gallons or 3,000 tons, are fairly well placed as waste land and spurs projecting into the sea have been utilised; but if their removal is carried out as proposed they will come into close proximity to the most thickly populated part of Bombay and will adjoin the Mint and the Government Dockyard. They will also be uncomfortably near the new dry dock itself. There will probably be a dozen tanks in all eventually, as the bulk oil trade is rapidly expanding, and a simple calculation will show the risk that will be run in case of fire in the installations. We are aware that the gratest precautions are taken and the risks are reduced to a minimum; but still petroleum is an oil that once alight may work terrible damage. A big fire on shore near the new reclamation might bring about a catastrophe; and, as we know, Bombay has had such fires, notable in the Victoria Dock and at the hay stacks on Tank Bunder Further, the defences of the harbour are now being overhauled, and the military and naval authorities cannot but be concerned in any decision regarding the bulk oil installations and the future site for them. If these were on a small scale the possible danger of fire would not be a factor of any marked importance, but with thousands of tens of inflammable oil stored in the position described the matter becomes one of more than local interest. It is to be hoped that every contingency will be considered before final sanction is given to the project as whole:—"Pioneer."

CANDIDATES FOR THE SOLICITOR'S EXAMINATION.

Out of twenty-three candidates who applied for admission at the examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the high Court, which has been going on this week in the office of the Commissioner, the following five absented themselves:—Messrs. Burjorjee Dosabhoy Doctor, articled clerk to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola; Chandulal Vajubhoy Diwan, articled clerk to Messrs Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co.; Hormusjee Dadabhoy Shroff, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy; Rustom Cursetjee Divantri, articled clerk to Messrs. Crallegie Lynch, and Owen; and Mahomed Yusuf Khaikhate, artlled clerks to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishaw. The following eighteen attended the Examination:—Messrs. Framjee Mankjee Vacha, Byramjee Jijibhoy Doctor, and Jijibhoy Dosabhoy Khumbatta, articled clerks to Messrs' Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co; Cowasji Jumasiji Billimoria, articled clerk to Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw; Chaganlal Dayaboy, articled clerk to Messrs. Tyebjee Dayaboy and Co; Luxman Vinayek Paralkar, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji; Mr. Jehangir B. Motiwalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy; Cooverjee Nowrojee Wadia and Thakurdas Atmaram Ghandi, articled clerks to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal; K. H. Dady Burjor, articled clerk to Messrs Payne and Co.; Manekial L. Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal; Pandurang S. Laud, articled clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble; A. A. Ferreira and T. J. De Lima, articled clerks to Messrs, Daftuary and Ferreira Jehangir P. Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs, Crawford Brown and Co: Narseylal Motilal Sattawalla and Devidas Modiram Dalal, articled clerks to Messrs Matubhai Jamietram and Madan; and Gulabbhai Vasanjee Desai, articled clerk to Mr. Muljeeb. Barbhaya. The examiners are Messrs. A.K. Oliver, Commissioner and Master in Equity, M. H. Starling Clerk of the Crown; and Bhalshankar Nanabhai, of the firm of Messrs Bhalsankar, Kanga, and Girdharlal.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences this morning, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, is a very light one both as regards the number and the characters of the offences. There are in all five cases for trial, implicating seven Hindus, one of whom was committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, three by Mr. Dracup, and one by Mr. P. Byrne, the City Coroner. There is one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; one of house-breaking by night; and three of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar.

1. Luxuman Mahadev, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, fourth Presidency Magistrate, for theft.

2. Raghunath Yeshwant, committed by Mr Dracup, for theft in a building.

3. Vishnoo Sitaram, alias Kashiram alias Keshinath Gupal, committed by Mr. Dracup, for theft.

4. Luxuman Rama, Krishna Luxaman, and Dwarka Ramcaram, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, for house breaking by night with intent to commit theft.

5. Khema Oakerda, committed by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREEING.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard, at the High Court, on Wednesday, a reference in the case of Imperator against Dodd Fakiri Kom Girmalla and two other women. The reference was made by Mr. G. C. Gloster, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who disagreed with the verdict of the jury who found the accused not guilty of murder, the Session Judge being of opinion that the verdict was perverse and wrong, and that the first two accused should be convicted of murder. Mr K N Kelkar appeared for Nos. 1 and 2; Mr Nilkant Atmaram for No 3; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr Gloster, in his reasons for making the reference to the High Court, said the accused Nos 1 and 2, two girls aged about 15 and 12 respectively, were charged with the murder of their younger sister aged about 7. No. 3, their mother, was charged with abetting the offence by instigating them to commit it. The majority of the jury had returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of all the prisoners. The minority were of opinion that all the prisoners were guilty; and Mr. Gloster agreed with the minority. Both Nos. 1 and 2 at first made full and complete confessions of their guilt, which they afterwards retracted. As regarded the truth of the confessions, they were materially supported in incidental matters. On the whole, Mr. Gloster was clearly of opinion that, as regarded Nos. 1 and 2, the verdict was manifestly perverse. He considered that both should be convicted of murder. The evidence showed that it was their mother, not their father, whom the girls took into their confidence after the commission of the crime and it was with her that they went first to the place where the corpse lay on the following morning. On the whole Mr. Gloster considered that there was ample circumstantial corroboration of the confessional statements of the co accused and that the guilt of No. 3 was established beyond all reasonable doubt. The verdict of the jury, Mr. Gloster considered, was clearly wrong.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving the decision of the court, said: The story told by the witnesses for the prosecution is, in our opinion improbable in the highest degree and we think the majority of the jury have arrived at a correct conclusion in finding that the accused are not guilty of the offence charged. The alleged confessions, retracted at the trial before the Sessions Judge, bear on the face of them the appearance of having been the result of torturing agreeing as they do in all circumstantial detail. We find the accused not guilty, and direct that they be acquitted and discharged. The manner in which the investigation of the case was carried out by the police officers concerned is open to grave censure. Syed Budan, the head Constable, states he received the complaint of Ningawa, the mother of the deceased girl, on the 10th November at 9 a.m., in which Ningawa stated that Rama and Baswanta had killed the deceased. He assembled a franch and proceeded to the place where the corps was leying, but recorded no statements and did not question Ramaswami. He was further told by Gangawa, the sister of the deceased, that Tipanna, the son of Rama, and another man, whose name she did not know, had dragged away the body of her sister, yet he took no steps to arrest or send for Tipanna, or to find out who the other man referred to was, and though Ramaswami was actually in the village, he took no steps to prevent his leaving Ramagawada, another head constable, received a report from Syed Budan on the 10th at 10 p. m. and reached the village of Nesargi at mid night. He contradicts himself on the point whether he made any inquiries that night. He admits that he heard the names of Tipanna and Dundappa from Gungawa next morning, but he did not inquire after them, and took no steps to ascertain if Ramaswami was in the village. The chief constable Syed Suffi reached the village on the 11th November and took down the statements of Ningawa the complainant, and her three daughters, in all of which there was a distinct charge that Tipanna and Dundappa had killed the deceased and that they had been assisted by Ramaswami and Baswanta. The head constable also informed him that Ningwa had made a complaint against Ramaswami and that he believed it to be true, yet he did not examine any of these persons till the 14th. Meantime on the 13th the two accused women, of 13 and 6 years of age respectively, were alleged to have confessed to the offence and were immediately arrested. The chief constable denied that the head Constable gave him any information as to a rumour implicating Ningawa, and his omission to institute a thorough enquiry into the charge preferred by the members of the family of the deceased against Ramaswami demands a thorough enquiry.

Their lordships therefore acquitted all the accused and directed that they be set at liberty.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander J. C. Kendall, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 23rd March, and called at Colombo on the 29th, where she embarked drafts and details comprising 20 officers, 4 ladies, 158 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 women, and 8 children. From Rangoon she brought two warrant officers and one woman. The troops will be landed to-day at the Sassoon Dock and despatched to Deolali. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col Cole, RI Welsh Fusiliers	Capt Butler, R A M
	" Harrigan "
Capt Pratt RI Scots	Sister-in-law of Capt Withers R A M
Lieut Meyricke, R H A	Col and Mrs Mathews, A V Dept
" Oakes, East Kent Regt	Lieut and Mrs Dagleish, A V Dept
" Senior, RI Irish Regt	Lieut Mosley, A V Dept
" Wood, Worcester Regt	" Fisher, "
2nd-Lieut Clarke, Lincoln Regt	" Jackson, "
2nd-Lieut Lloyd, South Wales Borders	" Russel "
Capt Harcourt, A S Corps	" Southey, "
" & Mrs Withers, R A M	
Capt Jephson, "	

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

DEATH OF A MORVI RANI.

Our Rajkot correspondent, writing on March 31st, says:—The death of Vahu Shri Nawl Vahuji, the youngest Rani Saheb of H. H. Sir Waghji, G. C. I. E., Maharaja Saheb of Morvi, which melancholy event occurred at midnight of the 28th instant, has cast a gloom over Morvi. The deceased was an accomplished lady, and was known and revered for her virtues. For some time past she had been suffering from consumption. His Highness sought and obtained medical aid from Bombay, Delhi, Rajkote, Nawanagar, &c., at very great cost, but without avail. Very great sympathy is felt for his Highness, who is most deeply touched by the loss, and his subjects of all classes and creeds are pouring in to his residence to express their condolence. In memory of the deceased the courts of the State and the schools will remain closed for five days.

The subordinate staff of the several departments of the Kathiawar Agency has recently undergone numerous changes at the hands of the Agent to H. E. the Governor. Several officials have retired on pension. It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Quin has thought it fit to deviate from the practice hitherto in vogue, viz, once a Sheristedar always a Sheristedar, and several Sheristedars have been transferred to other posts.

H. H. Raj Amer-inhji, Chief of Wankaner, paid a visit of condolence to the Rajkote Darbar family on the death of Prince Karansinghji, the younger brother of the heir-apparent.

HIGH COURT.—April 3.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

113-02—Craigie L and Co—Hari Pandurang and another vs The Secretary of State for India in Council and another—F F Nicholson and Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1237—Bhaishanker K and B—Sheshadri D Iyer vs P J Pandhe and another—Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard.

1233—Crawford B and Co—Dobson and Barlow Ld vs Hegginbotham Murray—Thakurdas and Co.

1227—Unwalla and P—Tanchariya Tribhowandas Mody vs S Cursondas Vallunodas—Edgelow G and W.

1235—Bhaishanker K and G—Ramjee Govindjee vs Bhagbai widow and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

463-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Karsandas Mathooradas and others vs Chatoorbhooj Khimji—Soranji and J. Part heard.

825-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hossum Bin Shaik Ahamed Marba vs Mahomed Ismail Makoa and others.

80-01—Smetham Bant N—Bhowram Raghoba and others vs Narayen Bhowram Deshmook and anothers—Bicknell M and A.

270-01—Ardeshir H D and Co Haricband Sunderlal vs Goswami Shri Nursinglalee Manekilal J and S

40-02—T. abjee D and Co—Tarachund Lukmandas vs Jamnadas Hurnayal and others—Payne G S and M.

793-01—Little and Co Peerambhi Rustomjee Khamballa vs Dinajeshaw S rostwalla Jamsetjee and H

389-93—Maatri B and B Wass Petrk vs Satya Ahamabai widow Captain V

19-01—Mahabhai J and M K Nonsey vs A M Nonsey and others Payne G S and others.

210-02—Mathowji V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Jugjivandas and others Mstuohai J and M

490-01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Shograj vs Rowjee Raghunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.

625-02—Rustomjee P Mehta—Ganpat Ravanoo vs Bhimjee Radhajee alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

455-01—J P Dastoor (a pauper)—Peerali Bhawba vs Luxman Hibati.

44-02—Matoobhoy J and M—Bugwandas Jamnadas vs The Tapidas Varajdas Spg Mg Mills Co, Ld—in person.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

ANNUAL MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Last evening the annual meeting of the Bombay branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held in the Cathedral Boys' School the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding. There was a pretty fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen friends and well-wishers of the Society. After prayers, the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Rev. J. H. Lord, secretary of the Society read the report for the last year, which stated that the select committee are glad to be able to report that the work of the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has suffered no diminution during the past year in any important respect, and that its affairs are, on the contrary, in a more prosperous condition than before. The trade dealings of the Bombay S. P. C. K. with the Parent Society for books have been on a considerably larger scale this year than last, amounting to £103-9-2 this year as against £36-19-9 last year. It is satisfactory that, at the same time, the balance due at the end of the year to the Parent Society stands no higher, but slightly lower, than it did last year; namely, at £101-14-2 instead of £103-11-3. While therefore the book trade of the Society in Bombay has considerably increased during the year under review, it has done so without any increase of liability towards the Parent Society. The balance consisting of the excess of the assets of the Society over its liabilities is maintained almost at the level of last year, amounting to Rs. 3 532-8-4 this year as against Rs. 3,616-4-1 last year, showing that the larger payments of the past year have not resulted in any appreciable diminution of the Society's assets. The Society's financial position in Bombay therefore, as regards its book-trade, may be said to show an improvement almost all round. White, however, this satisfactory progress is to be noted, it is well not to lose sight of the fact that the chronic lack of sufficient capital in the trade transactions of the Bombay S. P. C. K., which has been a theme frequently dwelt upon in past Annual Reports of the Society, remains a matter not abated as yet; and is one which continues to militate against any rapid development of the usefulness of the Society's Book Depot in this Diocese, and to delay the fulfilment of its claims to be considered anything like an adequate depository of Church books, whether as regards the variety or the quantity of its contents. Painfully small as the income from Offerories was last year, when it amounted to only Rs. 377-2-3, it has fallen to a lower level still in the present one in which it has reached a sum of only Rs. 335-8-11. A small increase is to be recorded, the subscriptions and donations of this year having amounted to Rs. 300 whilst those of last year attained to Rs. 231 only. The Committee are unable to report the publication of any new works in the vernacular during the year. In the matter of sales of vernacular book, a considerable increase has taken place in the sales of those classed under the head of General Literature. In conclusion while expressing their thankfulness to God that a manifest blessing has been permitted still to rest upon their efforts the Committee must reiterate their earnest appeal for a wider and more liberal support in order that the Society may be in a position to help the Diocese by grants towards many good and needy objects for which its aid is at pre ent too often sought in vain.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, barrister-at-law, in moving the adoption of the report, said there were one or two things in the report to which he should like to call the attention of the meeting. He thought those who had the charge of the Bombay branch should be congratulated on producing such excellent results with the limited means at their disposal. On the other hand, it seemed to him to be a pity that the means at their command should be so limited and should hamper them in carrying out the useful work they had undertaken.

The Rev. W. J. Kennelly seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, in supporting the proposition, referred to the present system of collecting subscriptions by means of travelling peons. He thought these peons had become a great nuisance to busy people, who were disturbed by them always at the wrong time. He thought if the committees could see their way to approach the would-be givers with a form by means of which they might enclose a note or a cheque, he thought there might be more subscriptions forthcoming than at present. As regarded the work of the Society, he thought with the Rev. Mr. Lord as the Secretary it was bound to prosper.

The Rev. Father Nicholson next addressed the meeting on the subject.

The proposition was carried.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Lord Bishop, in addressing the meeting, said it always gave him great pleasure to say something in support of the work of the Society. That was partly due to old associations, because in the latter part of his ministry in London, he had the honour of serving on the standing committee of the Society at Home. He took a constant and weekly part in the management of the Society. Without making any kind of invidious distinction he could truly say that the committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at Home was the best committee upon which he had ever served. It was so very thoroughly intelligent, large hearted, and impartial. It was composed of a considerable number of most prominent clergy and lately in London. The publishing department of the Society there was second to none either in London or any other part of the world. The publications were altogether up-to-ate. They represented the latest and most carefully verified knowledge and information in science and letters, history and geography, and all the different branches of human knowledge. Further these books were sold at the depot of the Society at very cheap rates. He thought that was a view which the Bombay Branch should always in bear mind. Again, there should not be any kind of misunderstanding as to the scope of the Society's work. Its principal business was not that of publishing Christian religious literature. The main object with which it had been founded was to spread Christian knowledge throughout the world not only by means of books, but also by means of missionaries, medical as well as educational. That was the work which the Society had to do in the city of Bombay as well as in the Presidency. He was extremely sorry that the support which the society received here in Bombay was so very small. He thought if they got more capital for their book depot they could make it as attractive as at Home, and increase their stock of books. His lordship next referred to the suggestion offered by Mr. Rebsch in respect of collecting subscriptions. He approved of the suggestion, and added that if the Secretary or any other persons who had the interests of the Society at heart could find time to visit people personally they would be able to secure better subscriptions than as present. He also thought that such visits might be paid by gentlemen conjointly with ladies, as such visits had proved successful in collecting funds for many a charity. The Bishop next appealed to the public to contribute more generously to church offertories and called upon every clergyman to set an example by subscribing his mite. He was informed by the Rev. Mr. Lord, their energetic Secretary, that the Government had purchased from the depot bibles and prayer books of the value of Rs. 1000, which amount exceeded very largely any amount received from that source in any of the previous years. The Lord Bishop concluded his remarks by making a strong appeal for better subscriptions and offeratories in future. (Applause.)

The secretary read the names of the new Committee, which were as follows:—The Rev F. Biscoe, the Rev Canon Hill, the Rev Canon Ledgard, Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. F. S. Punnett, Rev Father Nicholson, Rev A. B. Coles, Rev H. Rountree Mr. F. Y. Smith, Rev R. G. Heywood, Mr. E. B. Raikes, and Rev J. W. Kennelly.

The Rev. H. H. Gundry moved that the following gentlemen be nominated to the parent Society to form the Translation Committee for the ensuing year: The Rev. Father J. W. Biscoe, the Rev. D. L. Joshi, the Rev. J. W. Kemble, the Rev. Canon Ledgard, the Rev. R. H. Heywood, the Rev. A. B. Coles, Mr. B. N. Athavale and Mr. N. G. Welinkar. He further moved that the following be appointed the Society's Translation Referees: the Rev. C. King, the Rev. D. L. Joshi, the Canon Ledgard, the Rev. Canon Rivington, the Rev. Canon Taylor, the Rev. D. K. Shinde, Mr. B.N. Athavale, and Mr. N. G. Welinker

The Rev. H. J. Smith seconded the proposition which was carried.

The Rev. H. Foot, moved that the Rev. Canon Hill and the Rev H. T. H. Rountree be elected to form with the secretary ex-officio the subcommittee for purposes of Rule XX.

The Ven Archdeacon Scott seconded the proposition which was carried.

Mr H Maenie moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr C B Jeaffreson for his kindness in auditing a fourth time the accounts of the Bombay Diocesan Committee and to the governing body of the Cathedral Boys' School and to Mr T A Savage Headmaster of the same, for the use of the room, and its preparation for the meeting.

Mr W Latham seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

The proceedings then concluded.

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IN A CONSCRIPT ARMY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

That is the true source of all the bitter complaints one gets from the only country in the world where the educated man (the man who can write a book when he comes out) serves under arms. Of one hundred men there may be ninety-eight to whom conscription, apart from the things I have mentioned, is a very tolerable arrangement.

The ninety-eight who like the singing, and can put up with the marching, who delight in the comradeship, who are young, who love a common life with their fellows, are happy enough. The hard work, the compulsion, and the exile alone perhaps affect them. But the other two, the small percentage of exceptional men, really suffer; and it ought to be an important point in the devising of any system of conscription that such men, if discovered, should be spared. I mean men who are very nervous or over-intellectual; men of that kind of physique which hardly exempts them from service, but which suffers acutely under a strain.

It is not only among the gentry that this kind of man (whom we, for some reason I could never understand, used to call a "carrot") is to be found, through, of course, he comes mainly from the educated classes; and I have noticed that those whose lives had involved great cerebral excitement—such as young actors or prominent scholars from the lycees, or what not—furnish the larger number of these exceptional men.

THE EXCEPTIONAL MAN.

Sometimes the exceptional man is spared by the intelligence of officers. We had one man, for instance, who simply could not ride a horse. When they tried to make him a gunner instead of a driver, he could not stand gun-fire.

It drove him half off his head; and one can imagine all the other miseries that a man of that type would suffer from the roughness of the barrack-room, and the heavy physical strain on all sides.

The major commanding our group had the sense to put this man as orderly in the hospital; but one does not always find the same sense in all officers, and certainly the problem of the exceptional man remains the chief problem for any system of conscription to face.

It is these men who burn with a sense of injustice or oppression, and who remain to the end of their lives profoundly convinced that they were the victims of an infernal system. It is they, moreover, who weaken the moral force of a conscript army to an extent quite out of proportion to their numbers.

For however much one may be proud of such an army, or may look back with some-thing very like-enjoyment to one's period of service, one cannot help feeling that from the "carrot's" point of view there is an injustice in the compulsion he has endured, and on is pretty certain that the "carrot" is not malingering in his mind, but has really suffered the pain which has embittered him. And on that little bitch in the conscript system a good deal of French politics turns.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE LIGHTING OF MODY BUNDER.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th March a letter, dated 13th November 1902 was read from Messrs. Shepherd & Co., who invited attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the lighting at Mody Bunder and stated that a passenger by one of their steamers fell into the water in September last, while another met the same fate in November, but no lives were lost. They suggested that the cause of these accidents was the dim light thrown at the edge of the bunder wall and passengers unaccustomed to such places not being aware of the danger until too late. They asked that a light of higher power might be erected.

The Engineer, reported that he had been in correspondence with Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas about the efficient lighting of the passenger wharf with Kitson's lamps and he submitted alternative estimates for the lighting of Mody Bunder and Jamnugar Street as follows:—

	Incandescent gas. Initial Cost ..... Rs. 4,097	Kitson's lamps. Rs. 2,109 (4 in number)
13 lamps, Jamnugar Street.		
11 " on wharf.		
Total 24 lamps. Annual cost.....	Rs. 2,210	Rs. 1,534 795 present oil lamps; (17 out of 24 lamps).
Interest and Depreciation.....	" 324	" 155
Total Rs.	2,534	2,534

The Engineer added that the Kitson's lamps, would probably light up the wharf more brilliantly, but would not improve the lighting of Jamnugar Street.

The Chairman mentioned that the present lighting arrangements on the Bunder were deficient. In 1900, the Board sanctioned a provision for 11 extra oil lamps on the passenger wharf, as at that time it was thought that the new dock extension would probably occupy the position of Mody Bunder and the increased expenditure entailed by gas lamps was not desirable. These considerations did not affect the present condition and it was very desirable that this Bunder, which accommodated such a large proportion of the native passenger traffic, should be properly lighted.

The Board thereupon sanctioned the estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,007 of the cost of lighting the wharf and Road with incandescent gas, the amount to be debited to the grant for Bunder Contingent Works, 1903-04.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 27th Mar 1903.	Total from 1st April 1902 to 27th Mar. 1903.	For week ending 29th Mar. 1902.	Total from 1st April 1901 to 29th Mar. 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	1,019	27	979
Do " out of " "	20	997	24	984
" transported	39	765	20	692
" attended to	2	67	1	59
" warped	1	53	1	36

A SCHOOL BOY'S ADVENTURE.

A correspondent lately returned from Darjiling writes to the "Englishman":—While elsewhere in Northern Bengal the Tibetan policy of the Government is the sole topic of conversation, at Silliguri; which is supposed to be the base of the army of invasion, people are more interested in a curious adventure that befell a schoolboy going up to Kurseong the other day. There are many versions of the story. I repeat the one which is most commonly accepted. Some stations north of Sarighat the boy conceived the idea of

PURELY PERSONAL.

HERE is a characteristic anecdote about Mr. Chamberlain: He was showing a lady over the Highbury conservatories, when she remarked, "One need hardly ask you, Mr. Chamberlain, whether you are fond of flowers" "Oh," he replied, "I don't know that I am particularly fond of them, but when I started growing flowers I made up my mind that no one should have better ones than I."

The expectation that the Rev. William Archibald Spooner would be elected Warden of the ancient and important Wykhamist foundation of New College, Oxford, has been fulfilled. Apart from his general fame for "Spoonerisms"—a word that ought to find its place in the great Oxford dictionary when the letter S is reached—Mr. Spooner is a kind-hearted gentleman of much scholastic repute. He obtained a First Class in the Final Schools in 1866, and was elected Fellow and Tutor of New College in the following year. Since then he has frequently discharged the office of Public Examiner to the University. There is no personality better known or more easily recognisable in Oxford than the new Warden of New College, for Mr. Spooner has been white-haired from boyhood, with the defective eyesight that usually accompanies albinism. Though not quite so tall, he bears no inconsiderable resemblance to the late Lord Sherbrooke, better known as Bob Lowe, the Gladstonian Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The stories current at Oxford associated with Mr. Spooner's extreme shortsightedness are numerous. Most of them are scarcely intended to be credible, such as his chasing his hat that had blown down a side street in a gale, and returning to his lodgings with a black hen, that he had captured after long pursuit. But one that is not current and is true is perhaps worth recording. In the early seventies he served a cure just outside Oxford. On his first Sunday there he ascended the pulpit with (as he thought) his college cap, according to a prevalent custom, in his hand. But the congregation were much astonished when they noticed the new curate carefully deposit on the pulpit cushion a rusty black flat wooden inkstand, which he had picked up by mistake from the vestry table.

It was at this church that those curious transpositions of letters or words now so generally known as Spoonerisms first came into fame. Hitherto they had been the delight only of his acquaintances or of the lecture room. Many are doubtless assigned to him that are fictitious or the blunders of others—such as "There came up grasspillars and caterhoppers innumerable"—but it is a fact that in one of his first sermons he spoke of "shoving leopard" instead of "loving Shepherd," and that very early in his clerical career he preached from the text, "And now I see through a dark glassly."

One of the best of these curious transpositions, which is but little known, led Mr. Spooner, in his absent-minded way, into much waste of time. Once when in town he is said to have gone by appointment to meet a friend at Greenwich. Arriving there, he proceeded to inquire for "The Dull Man," which he conceived to be the name of the hostelry where they were to meet. But after traversing the town from end to end and inquiring everywhere, he had to return a disappointed man. Meanwhile his friend was in vain awaiting him at The Green Man, Dulwich.

"A few years ago," says a Cambridge LL.D., "I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Spooner at lunch at a private house at Cambridge where we had both been attending a Poor Law Conference. Finding him an amiable conversationalist, I ventured to ask him if the amusing transposition stories so generally assigned to him were in reality his own. He genially replied that of course there was never any smoke without some fire, but that, for the most part, he was the victim of undergraduate wit, adding that his friends usually kept him well supplied and amused, term by term, with his imaginary blunders.

"I will tell you the very last," said Mr. Spooner, "it relates to a recent slight catastrophe. I was returning the other evening along the Witney road, when, as I neared the station, owing to my indifferent sight, I ran into a man who was stupidly crouching down at the edge of the footpath; we rolled over together and were both somewhat bruised. 'It was my fault,' said the stranger to me on recovering his breath, 'but I was only stooping to boil my icicle.' Oil my bicycle I ought to have said," continued Mr. Spooner, "save that the whole story is entirely apocryphal."

One of the latest "Spoonerisms," believed in the University to be genuine, was the announcement made by the new Warden to a friend in London, just before his election, that he must at once return to Oxford by the town-drain (down train)!

The Archbishop of Canterbury—perhaps because he is a younger man than his predecessor—is more sympathetic to modern time-saving methods. Archbishop Temple was most reluctantly compelled to use a typewriter for his correspondence on account of failing eyesight, but he was never reconciled to the use of the machine. The new Archbishop, on the other hand, not only provides his secretary with a typewriter, but uses one himself. The Bishop of London, "up to date" as he is in all else, sticks to pen and paper. But the Bishop of Rochester finds one necessary for coping with the correspondence of his big diocese.

The Milanese are rightly proud of one exhibit which will figure at their big locomotive exposition of 1905, to celebrate the opening of the vast Simplon Tunnel. This is nothing less than what may fairly be described as a luxurious, if primordial, Papal Pullman. In 1858 the railway from Rome to Naples was opened. It was an event for the quiet, easygoing Papal States of the period, so that, honoris causa as it were, Pio Nono had this unique railway way carriage built for himself and his suite in which to travel over the new line. It was divided into three compartments, the throne-room, a room for the Noble Guard, and a sleeping apartment for Pio Nono himself. The throne-room was built with a cupola, adorned with the Papal arms and very fine pictures of the Twelve Apostles. The rich throne is so disposed that one sitting on it can be seen from outside, so that the Pope could give his blessing when stopping at the different stations. At each side of the throne are pictures by Jerome representing the blessing of a railway and a harbour. On a table is stamped a facsimile of the bull which promulgated the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

The guards' room is very simple, and one feels that they must have suffered during what was then the long journey between Rome and Naples. The sleeping apartment was subdivided into three—bath room, bed room, and dressing room. The walls were hung in white and yellow striped stuff, and the woodwork was painted in white and gold. The bed, roomy and soft-looking, was of ebony and ivory, and of rich workmanship, as was also the dressing table. Thus travelled a Pope thirtty-five years ago. There are less comfortable means of conveyance, and in this present year of grace, to be found in these progressive islands.

"In your issue of March 7th," writes the honorary secretary of the Semi Teetotal Movement to "M.A. P." "you say that Mr. Campbell, of the City Temple, is 'a total abstainer himself, and consequently does not think much of the popular "drink only with meals" scheme.' In consequence I wrote to Mr. Campbell, and he replies: 'I have no recollection of making any statement concerning the semi teetotal movement, and am glad to hear of the good you assert it has been able to do.' I may add that nearly all the committee of the Semi Teetotal Pledge Association are total abstainers."

An auction having almelancholy interest for London and particularly journalistic London, is notified to take place at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of the present month. I refer to the sale of the personal property of the late Monsieur Blowitz. It is now generally known that M. Blowitz, in his will, gave very precise and emphatic instructions that—with the exception of a few gifts to friends—every thing belogging to him was to be sold without reservation. Anyone who recalls the great journalist's love of all that was beautiful and rare can imagine what a treasure house he made his home in Paris. Were he only a private individual the collection of such a connoisseur would be valuable beyond words. But there was his long career as a journalist, during which he became on terms of intimacy with most of the great ones of the earth—nay, more often than not, was able to render those great ones unpayable services.

An application is being made to the General Officer Commanding the Meerut District for permission to extend the Bengal Punjab Rifle Association ranges, an additional ten targets being added.

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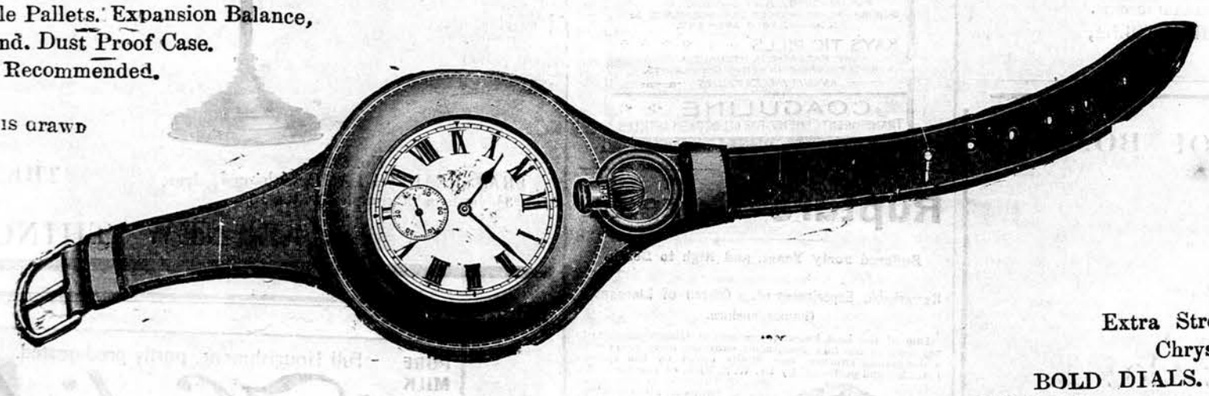

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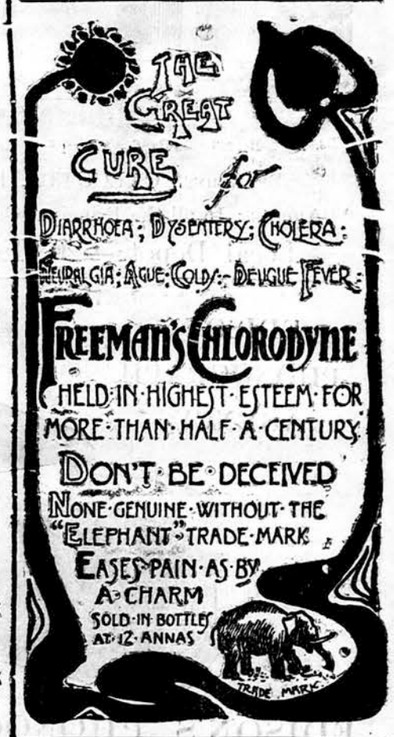
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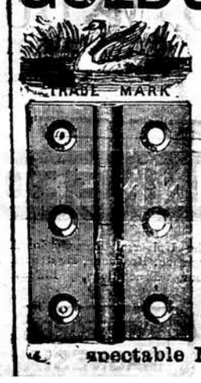

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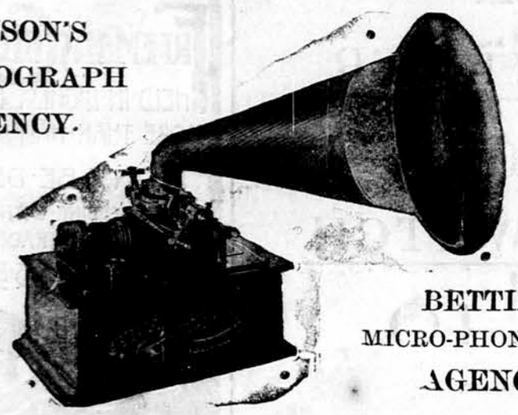

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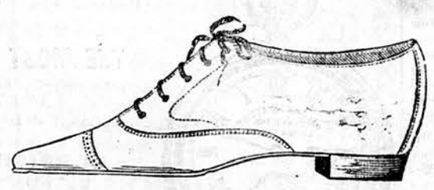

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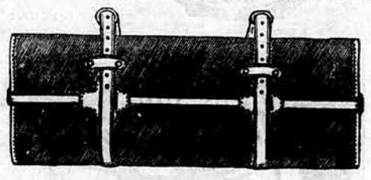

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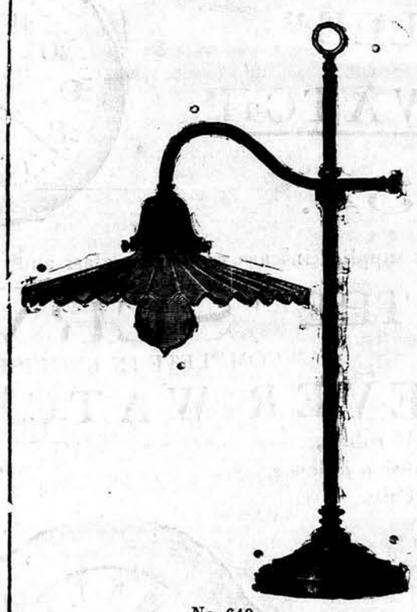

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